



# DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LXI, NO. 2

FEBRUARY, 1927

WHOLE NUMBER 404

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Issued Monthly by

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, Washington, D. C.

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Chairman, Magazine Committee, 1293 Prince Ave.  
Athens, Georgia

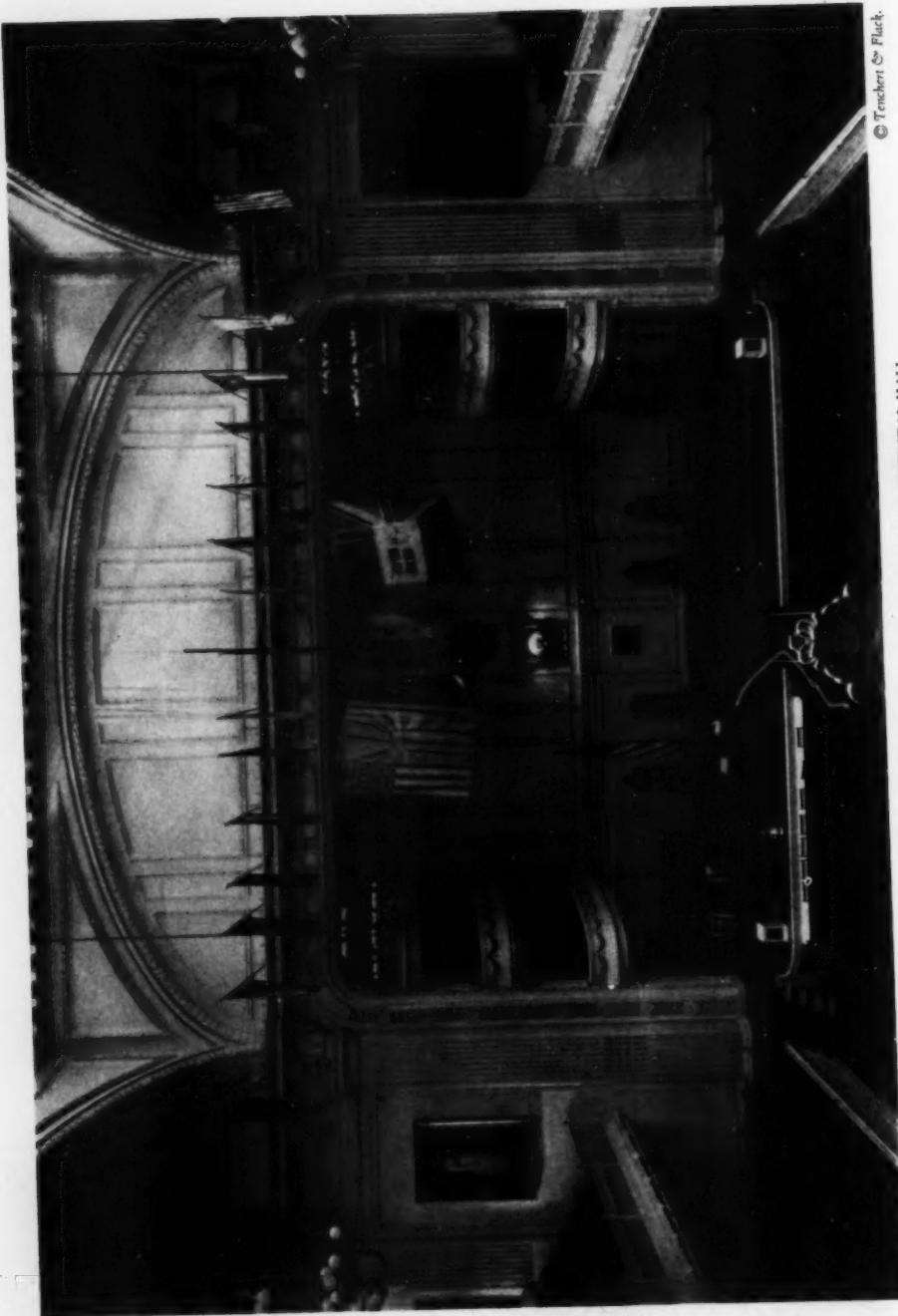
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Single Copy, 25 Cents

Yearly Subscription, \$2.00

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THE AUDITORIUM AND STATE FLAGS IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL  
(See: The State Flags of Memorial Continental Hall)



## DAUGHTERS *of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION* MAGAZINE

### COLONIAL MOUNT VERNON

by  
Florence Seville Berryman

**M**OUNT VERNON, on a gentle slope of Virginia hills overlooking the Potomac, is at once a dream and a reality—a dream of the gracious life of two centuries ago, and of the courtly gentlemen and lovely ladies to whom this mansion and these grounds were once home; and an inspiring reality to us today, a beautiful and concrete reminder of George Washington.

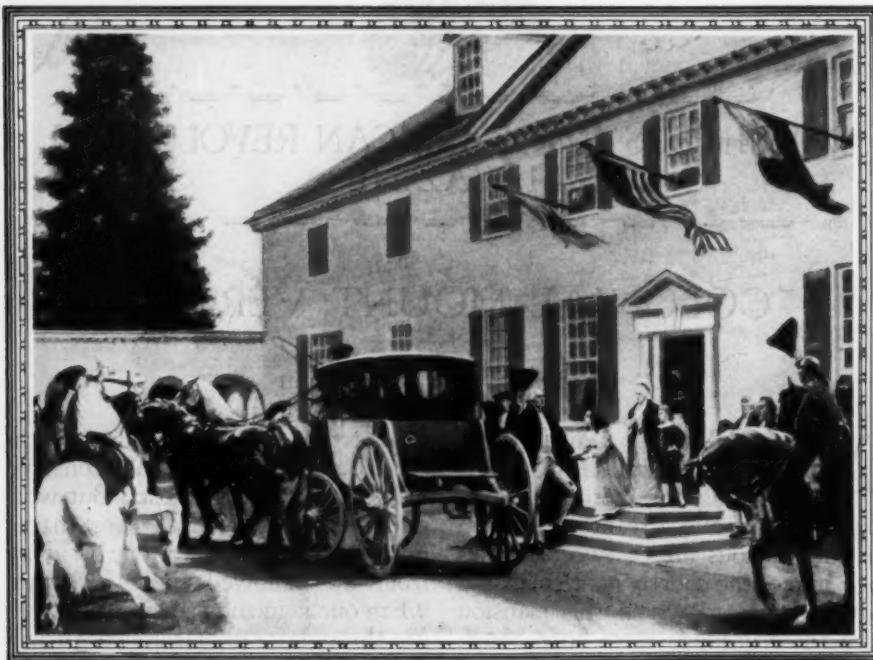
Thoughts of Mount Vernon call up none but pleasurable emotions. Its simplicity, dignity and peace hold it far above common associations. Picnic crowds may occasionally make merry on its velvet lawns; visitors each month may surge through its quiet rooms, to gaze upon its furnishings with various degrees of curiosity and reverence; but these things are of a day. They cannot harm Mount Vernon, they cannot even add the slightest taint of garishness; for Mount Vernon is immortal.

It is strange, this impression of imperishability about Mount Vernon. The mansion is of wood; a careless cigarette

or unextinguished match dropped in some obscure corner would consume it in a few puffs of smoke. But worried reflections such as these harry one's mind only when one is away from the hallowed spot. Always, when one is in the mansion, or strolling through its old-fashioned garden, or viewing from the front lawn the far-reaching beauty of the country across the river, one experiences a feeling of security, an inexplicable confidence that Providence will guard this precious heritage for generations to come.

The historic associations of Mount Vernon constitute the chief cause of its preservation as a national shrine. But quite apart from the fact that it was the home of George Washington, it would be more than worth preservation as an example of early American architecture and landscape gardening. The conviction has been growing ever deeper in recent years that our forefathers of a hundred and fifty and two hundred years ago enjoyed a manner of life that was artistic in the highest degree. Their





JOHN WARD DUNSMORE

WASHINGTON LEAVING MOUNT VERNON FOR HIS INAUGURATION

homes were beautifully proportioned, sturdily erected; their furniture, silver, textiles and other household articles were exquisitely wrought, things of such enduring beauty that collectors fight over them in present-day auction rooms, and small fortunes are spent in an effort to obtain a few good examples. In the intervening century or more we have acquired machinery and competent plumbing and, in our preoccupation with the attendant conveniences, have thoughtlessly lost our grip upon most of the beauty life possessed for our ancestors. Mount Vernon can lead us back.

The mansion is of the type popularly designated as "Colonial," but it is, as every true home should be, in-

delibly stamped with the personality of the owner. Even more than the average person realizes, Mount Vernon reflects Washington's individual ideas and excellent taste. The "mansion" to which he fell heir was a small, square Georgian house a story and a half in height; in fact, that portion which is now included between the two chimneys, but minus a story, was the modest home of Lawrence Washington and his wife Anne Fairfax, where the boy George passed so many happy visits.

Upon the death of Lawrence in 1752, and of his infant daughter, the estate came to George, upon the condition that Lawrence's wife should have a life interest. But Mount Vernon had held tragedy for her, and

when she remarried, George Washington, then a young man of twenty years, paid generously for her interest and became sole owner. But seven years of military adventure lay before him; no improvements were made upon the house or the estate, which was unoccupied by its master during most of that period.

George Washington's romance with the attractive Widow Custis, however, turned his wandering spirit into domestic channels. He gave critical consideration to his mansion, and in 1758 began the addition of a full story to it, in preparation for the coming of a new mistress.

Martha arrived at Mount Vernon in May of 1759, the loveliest month of the year in Virginia. Seeing her new home for the first time in that enchanting season, there is little wonder that she and her husband grew to love it with such an abiding passion that they left it only on the rarest occasions during the next sixteen years; and that throughout the dark days of the Revolution and amidst the imposing ceremony of Presidential life in New York and Philadelphia, their thoughts turned constantly, longingly, to Mount Vernon, with a homesickness no other place could ever assuage.

In this golden age of the interior decorator, one cannot be sure that a man's home even slightly expresses his individuality. Many a "captain of industry," whose soul longs for stuffed furniture and simple surroundings, finds himself master of an Italian Renaissance interior replete with stiff walnut chairs and tapestry-walled. But the Colonial gentry were their own decorators and every detail of a home was the result of the

master's careful planning. Immediately after they became settled at Mount Vernon, Washington and his wife made out a long list of needs and sent it to their London agents. These mail orders, written by Washington twice a year during the happy period before the Revolution, and an inventory to his will (all preserved), as well as such isolated papers as the list of objects bought at the Fairfax sale, have enabled us to know how Mount Vernon was furnished. The lists have been published in full in several standard works and the quaint language, and quainter objects named, engage our abiding interest. Included in the first long list were a bedstead with blue and white curtains, also window curtains, bed coverlet and four chair coverings to match for one room which should be "uniformly handsome and genteel." Two sets of glasses, two sets of Wilton carpets, four candelabra, fifty pounds of candles, two fire screens, six carving knives and forks with stained ivory,



WASHINGTON AT MORRISTOWN  
Painted by John Ward Dunsmore



JOHN WARD DUNSMORE

THE FIRST GENTLEMAN OF VIRGINIA — Washington Following the Hounds

silver-bound handles, one "easy couch," fifty yards of floor matting, a "pipe" of best old Madeira wine, hosiery and shoes and other wearing apparel for the whole family, grass seeds, "a New System of Agriculture, or a Speedy Way to Grow Rich," completed the list. (It is interesting to reflect that we are all still seeking a "speedy way to grow rich," but we no longer look to agriculture for it.)

In fact, Mount Vernon was almost entirely refurnished. A few of the possessions of Lawrence and Anne were retained; some things Martha brought from her former home; but the bulk of the furnishings were ordered from London. Until the very eve of the Revolution, the English capital remained the shopping

center of the wealthy colonists, particularly the southern planters. And it has been estimated that this long distance buying was more of a venture than would similar ordering from Japan be for us today.

What excitement must have prevailed on those biannual occasions when the ship from London sailed up the Potomac laden with merchandise for Mount Vernon! But every shipload, doubtless, carried its disappointments as well. Washington complained that his suits and shoes somehow never fitted him, and he tried various London agents. An extensive series of busts, ordered for the adornment of the mansion, brought back very different objects. Incidentally, this list of busts reveals



RETURN FROM THE FOX HUNT — The Last Fox Hunt at Mount Vernon, 1785

JOHN WARD DUNSMORE

the heroes of history whom Washington admired, great military leaders among whom he has taken his place: Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, Charles XII of Sweden, the King of Prussia (all to be not higher than fifteen inches, nor wider than ten inches) and smaller busts of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough. Busts of "wild beasts," twelve inches high by eighteen inches long, and "small ornaments for the chimney piece" were also ordered. How infuriating it must have been to a man of Washington's temperament, desiring representations of flesh-and-blood heroes, to receive instead groups of Aeneas carrying his father out of Troy, Bacchus and Flora, and statues of Anchises, Creusa

and Ascanius! All, however, were "finisht neat and bronzed with copper," which must have afforded some consolation, along with the latter part of the order, indicated in the invoice of delivered merchandise: "Two Lyons, after the antique Lyons in Italy," the agent wrote. "These is the best ornaments I could possibly make for the chimney piece. And of all the wild beasts as coud be made, there is none better than the Lyons." These works of art were accompanied by a detailed diagram for their proper placement in the home.

Washington could have furnished a separate house with the items he purchased at a public sale in 1774, of the contents of "Belvoir," the beautiful estate of his beloved neighbor and

life-long friend, George William Fairfax, who just prior to the Revolution fell heir to ancestral estates in England and sailed away with his family, never to return. He presented Washington with an entire suite of furniture, and the latter purchased many other pieces of furniture, mostly of mahogany, mirrors, kitchen implements, large quantities of miscellaneous hardware, a bust of Shakespeare, bedding, pewter, wine and so forth.

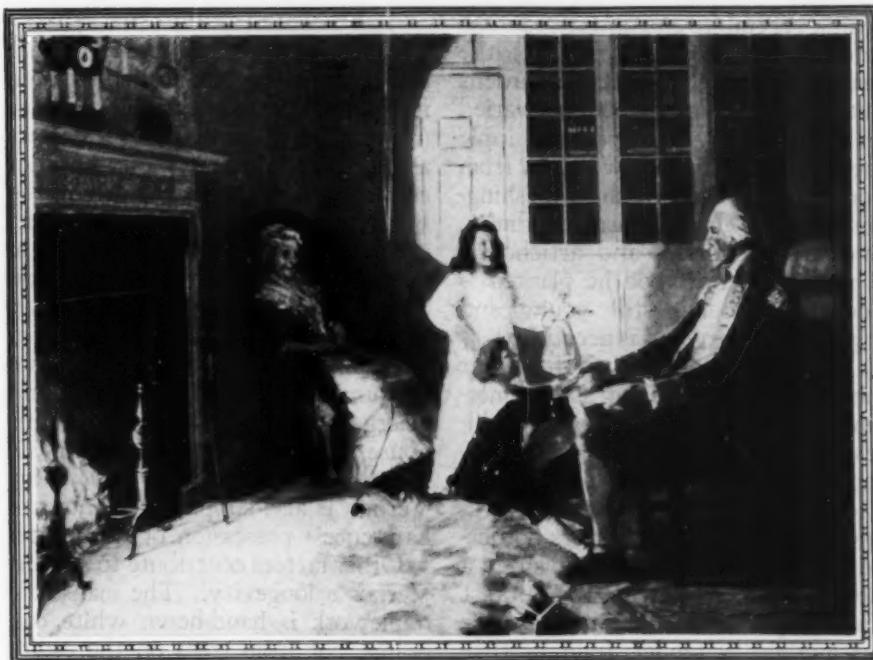
Washington desired, above all, that the objects he ordered for Mount Vernon should be fashionable, neat and of good quality. These phrases recur constantly in his lists. But that he was no slave to fashion, is indicated by one order for a marble mantel and a "neat landskip" to hang over it. Landscape painting was most decidedly not the fashion of the day in London, where flourished then the great British masters of portraiture. Richard Wilson, their contemporary, was England's first great landscape painter; but the nation repaid him for that distinction by ignoring him so completely that he nearly starved to death, and throughout his life lived in tragic poverty. Gainsborough, more versatile, turned to portrait painting only after he was convinced there was no public for landscape painting; yet it remained ever his master passion. What a pity that one of these master's works was not sent to Mount Vernon!

The extension and improvement of Mount Vernon was Washington's paramount interest. He declared that he would rather be known as the best farmer in America than by any other distinction; and his actions gave conviction to his words. Of all the books in his library, those on agriculture

were most read. A scientific agriculturist, he devised a practical scheme of crop rotation which was strictly adhered to, in order that the fertility of the estate should not be exhausted; impoverished land was the curse of the planters, caused by their own careless methods. About half the Mount Vernon estate (which Washington extended to 8,800 acres) was in woodland; the rest he divided into five different farms, each with its separate establishment, workers and overseer, who reported regularly to a single head manager. But far from being a gentleman of leisure by having a general steward, Washington worked as long and as methodically as any employee; he was kept minutely informed of all that went on; and his genius for details, a miracle to us today, must have been an exasperation to his subordinates. On one occasion, for instance, he required that an accurate count be made of a quart of seeds (which revealed 4,000) to ascertain the quantity which should be apportioned to the acre.

Washington's versatility, superimposed upon his courage, modesty, uprightness and other extraordinary qualities of character, make of him a veritable superman. He was his own architect, surveyor and landscape gardener, among other things; the plans for the house, design for the grounds, and survey of roads, drawn by his own hand, are all in existence. And the admiration accorded them is not the mere sentimental indulgence one would be expected to have for incidental activities of a beloved hero; it is an acknowledgment by experts of excellence. Washington wrote of Mount Vernon:

"No estate in United America is



JOHN WARD DUNSMORE

WASHINGTON AND FAMILY AT HOME—Library at Mount Vernon

more pleasantly situated than this. It lies in a high, dry and healthy country, three hundred miles by water from the sea, and on one of the finest rivers in the world."

That he took full advantage of these desirable natural features is evident today. The layout of the grounds is perfect, if perfection can be achieved by a mortal. The land falls away from the mansion on all sides, leaving it supreme upon its eminence. Set forward from it by circular colonnades are ten brick buildings, the kitchen, butler's house, smokehouse, laundry and coach house in one direction, the office, gardener's house, carpenter shop, spinning house and ice house in the other direction from the bowling

green and driveway. The large brick barn to the south is set off from the chain of buildings, and balances the conservatory to the north, as one can see from an aeroplane view, which would also make the geometric design of the gardens strikingly apparent. There is a tradition that the designs in both mansion and grounds are Masonic; George Washington's character of leading Mason of his day gives weight to such conjectures; and anyone acquainted with Masonic symbols can read them into the ground designs.

One of the little octagonal brick buildings at the western end of the gardens was a seed-house, stocked with many rare varieties sent from abroad. Washington was constantly experimenting with foreign seeds of

fruits, vegetables and flowers. To the left, looking from the front of the mansion, were the vegetable gardens and fruit trees, numerous and varied in his day. Only a few pear and apple trees now remain; but we know from contemporary report that Washington had fig trees, currants, limes, oranges, mulberries and artichokes. The fine old boxwood he planted is flourishing today, still young and vigorous as boxwood is accounted.

To the right, or north, is the flower garden group, still vivid in summertime with the colorful, fragrant, old-fashioned blossoms in which Washington delighted. His rose garden had borders of ivy and cowslips; larkspur and other bright flowers bordered the walks. Washington planted a nearly white rose, with the faintest flush of pink, which he named after his mother—a tender, fragrant tribute, and in later years he named a rose after Nellie Custis. He transplanted two well-grown lilac bushes to the flower garden gate. Among the exotics in his conservatory were lemon trees, a sago-palm and a century plant. On the lawn before the river front of the mansion, (now the main entrance) he planted some twenty varieties of trees, which he selected in the woods, and transplanted with such care that many of them are still flourishing. Quaint old English haha walls (intact today) prevented the cattle from roving over the lawns (save when they were required to mow the grass, for the metal mower was still to be invented) and at the same time were invisible from the mansion, their tops being on a level with the lawn. One has to see these walls to comprehend their efficiency.

The mansion is so sturdily constructed, of such fine material, that architectural experts have estimated it will be intact eight centuries hence (barring such adventitious disasters as fire). Mount Vernon was not erected overnight; it was long in the building and built to endure. The sandstone foundations are a matter of conjecture. Lawrence Washington may have built them, or they may have been the original foundations of the house which Augustine Washington, father of Lawrence and George, built about 1735. This house burned to the ground in 1739. The old brick barn now at Mount Vernon is also supposed to antedate Lawrence's possession of the estate.

Other factors contribute to Mount Vernon's longevity. The mansion's framework is hand-hewn white oak beams, cut from trees on the estate and fastened together with wooden dowels instead of nails, which were rare luxuries in the colonies, fortunately for the historic mansions; for rusting nails disintegrate wood. Then, too, the damp climate which prevails along the Potomac is kind to wood. Finally, Mount Vernon is in the hands of owners who repair it judiciously and intelligently, and otherwise take the best care of it in human power.

Washington made plans for the additions of the wings and portico to Mount Vernon in 1773, but was destined not to have charge of their execution. Clouds of the Revolution were gathering rapidly, and his departure from home in April, '75, heralded an unbroken absence of six years, happily unforeseen by him.

George Washington is undoubtedly unique in being the only President



THE MARRIAGE OF NELLIE CUSTIS

JOHN WARD DUNSMORE



WASHINGTON RECEIVING NOTICE OF HIS ELECTION AS PRESIDENT

JOHN WARD DUNSMORE

of the United States who did not want the office. All the honors which were pressed upon him, with their staggering responsibilities, were unwelcome; only his stern sense of duty made him accept them. His sole desire was ever to be at Mount Vernon, enjoying the serenity of a planter's life. When the command of the Continental Army was bestowed upon him, he considered it primarily a piece of bad news to be gently broken to Martha. Yet he had no doubt that he would be back home in the autumn. He wrote his manager specific directions about the dining room mantel, in August, '75, from camp at Cambridge, where momentous events were in the shaping. Throughout the war, when it seems as though the awful burden of leadership would have been more than sufficient to occupy his complete attention, he kept closely in touch with the work leisurely progressing at Mount Vernon, through the weekly report of Lund Washington, his manager, and a relative so distant that their connection was never exactly known.

The stucco work on the dining-room ceiling, Lund wrote his master on one occasion, was handsomer than that in "Kenmore," sister Betty's home in Fredericksburg. In 1778 the mansion wings were finished and later the lofty portico on the east front. But Washington did not see his completed mansion until September, 1781, when he stopped on his way to Williamsburg, to join Lafayette, one month before Cornwallis surrendered.

The appealing spirit of Mount Vernon has possessed the imagination of John Ward Dunsmore, and has been the inspiration of many of his

most beautiful paintings. These reveal how completely the artist has fallen under its spell, for he has given us a vision of it in the height of its glory, in the period after the Revolution when Washington was once more a private citizen, enjoying his beloved home with a sentiment immeasurably deepened by the tragic years behind him.

John Adams' diary gives us a vivid picture of the unmistakable joy in Washington's face, as he resigned the Presidency. Immediately upon returning to Mount Vernon, he proceeded to restore the estate to its former perfection; and for the next two years life was again as it had been a quarter century before, save hospitality was more abundant than ever, now that the master was a hero of international fame, attracting a ceaseless stream of visitors from Europe as well as his own country. Nellie Custis was about twenty years of age, and the mansion was constantly filled with her friends and admirers, among whom Lawrence Lewis, Washington's nephew, soon gained the young lady's highest favor. Their wedding on Washington's last birthday, February 22, 1799, was a social event of unprecedented brilliance. Mr. Dunsmore's conception of it is particularly felicitous, as he has pictured in the girl's glowing face the adoration she felt for her foster-father, who in turn loved her more tenderly, perhaps, than he did anyone save Martha.

Let us take leave of Washington and Mount Vernon in this radiant moment of romance and happiness; for it is in such manner we like to think of the Father of his Country and the mansion he called Home.

# A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

*FEBRUARY is an important month in the calendar year, for it gave to us two of our great patriots, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln*

¶ It has long been the custom of our Society to fittingly observe the twenty-second of February, and in recent years many of the chapters throughout the country have paid the same respect to that other important natal day, February twelfth.

¶ We should not allow these two anniversaries to go by without paying them very special attention. There are so many ways in which they may be observed in a dignified and patriotic manner, and at the same time be happy and festive; therefore, no chapter need lack the proper incentive nor find the undertaking irksome.

¶ Now we are confronted with a double responsibility, for upon us as daughters of patriots rests the task of defending the sacred memory of those who helped to found and to preserve our country.

¶ There seems to be a lamentable tendency nowadays to defame them through the medium of so-called "free speech" and in various kinds of publications.

¶ Washington has been made the subject of much critical analysis. Upon his public and private life has the searchlight of alleged truth been thrown, and his habits, his ideals and his religion have been mercilessly assailed.

¶ Now, the life of Lincoln is being subjected to the same sort of scrutiny, and the newspapers and magazines are devoting much valuable space to the publication of what are termed "Lincoln Myths." The endeavor is being made to show a credulous world that he did not commit many of the notable and worthy acts with which history has credited him.

¶ The motive in many cases is no doubt self-exploitation and a desire for publicity on the part of the speakers and writers. One's natural impulse is to defeat the object by maintaining silence, but the disciplining of offenders is less important than the defense of the Nation's traditions and ideals.

¶ Never has there been a time when our country was so sorely in need of great leaders. Never has there been a time when there was such urgency to summon the finest and best in the lives of the leaders of the past and to hold those leaders before the world as shining examples of piety, courage, wisdom and loyalty to home and country.

¶ The children of today are being forfeited with this world's goods and pleasures. Is there not grave danger of their becoming indifferent to the essentials—to the things for which the world must stand if it is to survive?

¶ To safeguard our country, to respect its history and to venerate its great patriots—these must be the basic and eternal principles in the training of the youth of today. The human frailties, common to all mankind, can be dragged forth and dwelt upon later if the iconoclasts insist, but not until the habits of mind and belief have been formed.

¶ Therefore, it is our obvious duty, and it should be our pleasure as well, to make the month of February a significant one. With its passing let us not relax our efforts but continue throughout the year to combat the menace of the destructionist who tears down, but offers no material with which to re-build.

¶ Let us remember with reverence, with gratitude and devotion of personal effort these two memorable and historic days—February twelfth and February twenty-second.

GRACE H. BROSSEAU,  
President General.

# THE STATE FLAGS OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

by

Jenny Girton Walker

**I**N every corner of Memorial Continental Hall, over the doorways of state rooms, on stair railings, pillars or pieces of furniture, nameplates attest the interest and support of the various chapters in our national organization; but it is in the frieze of state flags around the auditorium that all the chapters of all the states unite in a glorious symbolism of their love and loyalty.

The plan for this frieze of flags first took definite form in January, 1914, when the chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, of the District of Columbia, asked the Board of Management to allow Miss Catharine Barlow to write to the State Regents requesting each state to present a state flag of uniform size in order to make "our collection of flags the more complete and valuable."<sup>1</sup> The idea originated with Miss Barlow, who was a member of the above committee, and who later

became the first Curator General elected by the National Society.

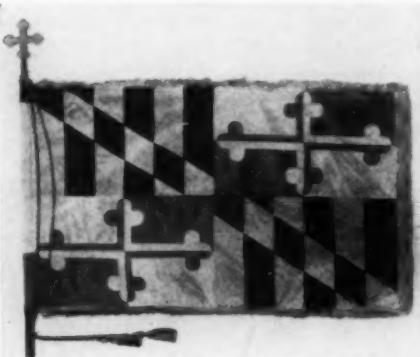
So spontaneous were the replies received to the request sent out and so prompt was the action taken in the various states, that at the conclusion of the 23rd Continental Congress, 1914, there were thirty-six flags in place.<sup>2</sup> No member who was in the hall the evening these flags were formally presented can forget the beauty and enthusiasm of the event. "It was the spirit of '76," said Miss Barlow, "that collected this line of flags across the platform, beginning with Dela-

ware and ending with Florida. It was the spirit of '76 that created the Revolutionary flag and the spirit of '76 carries us along until in this hall, in the course of 125 years, Arizona joins hands with Delaware."

The flags, as they are now arranged along the cornice of the auditorium, begin with Delaware at the platform's right, and follow around the room in the order in

<sup>1</sup> D. A. R. Magazine, Vol. 44, pp. 97, 102 and 363.

<sup>2</sup> Presentation of State Flags, Proceedings of 23rd Continental Congress, 1914, pp. 398-404.



MARYLAND



TEXAS

which the states were admitted to the Union. The flags of the 13 original states are therefore over the stage, with Vermont on one side and Arizona on the other.

In most of the flags of the original states some memorial of Colonial or Revolutionary history is incorporated.<sup>1</sup> New Jersey, for instance, claims that her flag became buff and blue by an order of George Washington himself. It was certainly

decreed in 1799 by the Commander-in-Chief that the coat worn by the regiments of the New Jersey Continental line should be dark blue faced with buff, a favorite combination of the General's. Another order gave the banners of the New Jersey state troops the same colors, and over 100 years later they were prescribed for the state flag by the New Jersey legislature.

The field of Delaware's flag is Colonial blue also, and it displays in the center a diamond of buff which carries the state seal.

Virginia's state flag bears a state



OKLAHOMA



MISSOURI



OKLAHOMA



MISSOURI



OKLAHOMA



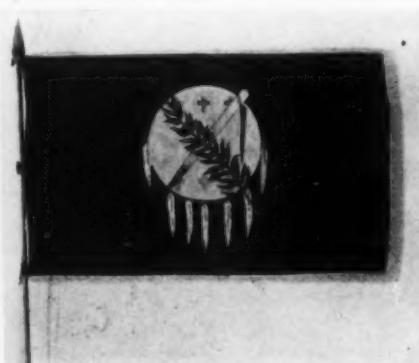
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OKLAHOMA



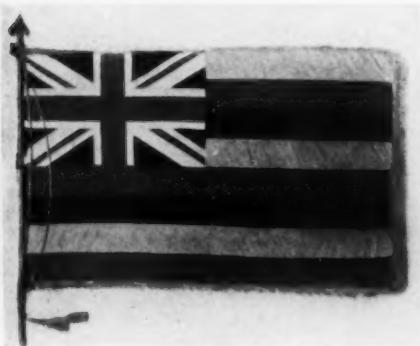
MISSOURI



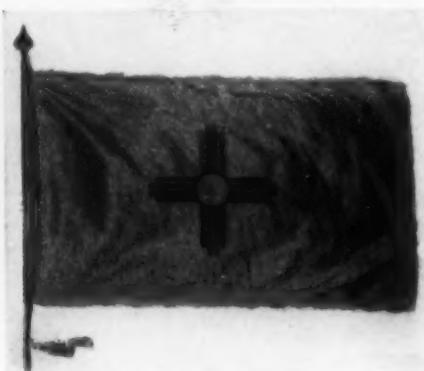
OKLAHOMA



MISSOURI



HAWAII



NEW MEXICO

seal which is only one day younger than the Declaration of Independence, since it was adopted by the Virginia State Convention on July 5, 1776. The high tide of feeling in that desperate summer found one expression in this portrayal of the sword uplifted over prostrate Tyranny, the fallen crown, broken chain, and the motto, "Sic Semper Tyrannis." The silk state flag which was presented to the hall in 1915 was the personal gift of Governor Stuart at the request of Commonwealth Chapter, Richmond.<sup>1</sup>

The flag of Maryland was not officially adopted until 1904, but as

the shield from Lord Baltimore's coat of arms, the design was in familiar use in Maryland on his seal and banner as long ago as 1648. It is one of the most striking of all our flags, with its crosses of silver and red and the bars of black and gold.<sup>2</sup> In presenting this flag the Maryland State Regent, Mrs. Hogan, said, "It bears the emblem of our Christian faith, and whenever the flag of Maryland is raised the cross is elevated."

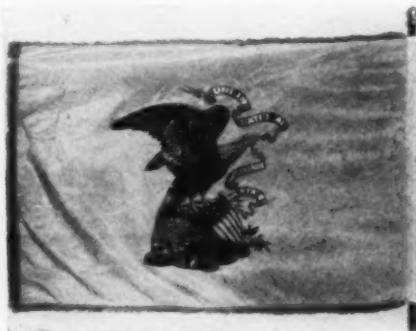
The motto on Connecticut's flag was supplied by her Colonial banner, where the faith of those early adventurers placed the words which

<sup>1</sup> Proceedings of 24th Continental Congress, 1915, p. 897.

<sup>2</sup> Maryland's Flag, Seal, Flower and Song; issued by Executive Department, Md.



IOWA



ILLINOIS

we may translate, "He who transplanted, sustains." While Connecticut had Colonial banners, it was not until 1897 that a state flag was legalized. This action was taken at the instigation of Anne Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton, under the Regency of Mrs. Cuthbert Slocomb,<sup>1</sup> and the date seems to place this chapter as the pioneer chapter in securing state flags. The three vines on the shield represent the three original colonies of Connecticut, Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield.

The anchor of Rhode Island is also of Colonial origin, and a Rhode Island regiment carried a "hope flag" through several battles of the Revolution, whose anchor, motto and stars form the basis of the present state flag. The 13 stars were white on the regimental banner instead of gold, and as they were placed on a blue canton in the upper corner, many think the Rhode Island stars suggested those on the flag of the United States.

On one side of her state flag Massachusetts has placed a representation of the famous Pine Tree Flag, which was carried by Washington's navy in 1775 and adopted in 1776 by the Massachusetts Council as the colors of its sea service. On the other side of the flag the state seal displays for its crest an arm bent at the elbow, the hand holding a sword—a device which was carried on the banner of the Bedford Minute Men at the battle of Concord. In like manner the great seal of New York, as it was depicted on a flag carried at the surrender of Yorktown, furnishes the design for her present state seal and flag.

Two Revolutionary dates have been chosen as the main features of North Carolina's flag; May 25, 1775, the date of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence, and April 12 1776, when North Carolina's Provincial Congress instructed her delegates at Philadelphia to declare for independence.

South Carolina's blue field and silver crescent are of distinct Revolutionary origin, for they constituted the famous flag designed by Colonel Moultrie in 1775, the first American flag displayed in the south. The design was suggested by the blue uniforms of Colonel Moultrie's men and the silver crescent which they bore on their caps. The crescent flag with the word "Liberty" instead of the palmetto which now appears, was also the flag of Fort Moultrie when it was attacked in 1776.

The Louisiana flag, with its field of French blue and insignia of ancient heraldic usage, the pelican feeding its young, was the gift of Mrs. Laura Lister Alexander, of Shreveport, in memory of her son, Percy. The Louisa St. Clair Chapter, the oldest chapter in Michigan, presented the Michigan flag, and Montezuma Chapter, the only chapter in Nevada at that time, sent the flag of her state. Vermont's flag was given by her State Regent, Mrs. De Boer, and the flag of Ohio was a personal gift from Mrs. Edward Orton, at that time Assistant Historian General of the National Society. The Ohio flag was described as "an emblem whose stripes indicate the highest and noblest ideals of our state; whose stars show that Ohio is the seventeenth state to be admitted to the Union, and

<sup>1</sup> American Monthly Magazine, Vol. 8, 595.

whose outline shows that Ohio has stood first in war and in peace."

The Frances Dighton Williams Chapter of Bangor gave the flag of Maine. The silk flag with which Tennessee replaced the original bunting flag was presented in 1922 by the David Craig Chapter, Brownsville, in tribute to the State Regency of Mary Boyce Temple. The three stars typify that Tennessee was the third state to enter the Union after the original 13, and also indicate the three divisions of the state, East, Middle, and West.

Two states, California and Texas, have flags which relate to the time when they existed as separate governments, and both flags display lone stars. A monument at Sonoma, California, has been erected to mark the spot where the "Bear Flag," with its grizzly bear and lone red star, was first raised on June 14, 1846. The Bear Flag Republic existed only 26 days, but the old flag was adopted by the state of California in 1911 and commemorates both this historical event and the tenacious fighting qualities of the early pioneers.

The state flag of Texas which hangs in Continental Hall is the same in design as that adopted by the Congress of the Texan Republic in 1839, although the Lone Star had been used on earlier flags.

In 1915, Mrs. McCleary, the State Regent of Washington, said, in presenting her flag, that the preceding year other State Regents had boasted of states existing under several flags, but Washington had none. Therefore the Washington Daughters designed a flag to send. They made the background green because Wash-

ington is the Evergreen State. On this background they placed the state seal with Washington's face, and of course that was all that was necessary!

Many of the flags now in position in the auditorium were designed by D. A. R.'s and adopted by the states they represent as the direct result of D. A. R. enterprise. One of the earliest flags to be thus credited was that of Oklahoma, authorized by the state legislature in 1911 and designed by Mrs. Ruth D. Clement, a D. A. R. of Oklahoma City. The flag first given to the hall remained in position 10 years and has now been replaced by a later flag, also of D. A. R. origin, which was adopted in 1925. The present design expresses more of the history of Oklahoma, especially its Indian tradition, and the flag presented at the 35th Congress is hand painted on both sides by the artist designer, Mrs. George Fluke, a member of Ponca City Chapter.

In 1912, Pine Bluff Chapter, Arkansas, decided to present the new battleship "Arkansas" with a stand of colors, including a United States flag, a naval battalion flag and a state flag. A request sent to the Secretary of State for a copy of the state flag brought back the reply that there was no such flag. The chapter immediately set about repairing the omission and took the initiative in having one adopted by the state legislature. The leading papers published articles asking that designs be submitted to a committee whose chairman was the secretary of state. Out of 65 submitted designs the choice was unanimous for the one which proved to be by a

member of the Pine Bluff Chapter, Miss Willie K. Hocker. The flag was officially adopted in February, 1913. It consists of a red field displaying a white diamond which is bordered with blue and bears three blue stars and the name Arkansas. On the blue border are 23 white stars. The symbolism has been described by the designer: "Only the national colors are used and the three blue stars typify the three nations, Spain, France and the United States, to which Arkansas has belonged in succession. This number, three, indicates that Arkansas was the third state carved from the Louisiana Purchase territory. The three blue stars also indicate the year, 1803, when Arkansas became the property of the United States. The 25 white stars show that Arkansas was the 25th state in order of admission to the Union. The state came in paired with another state, Michigan, and this is shown by the pair of stars on the lower angle of the blue band. Arkansas contains the only known diamond mine in the possession of the United States, therefore Arkansas should be known as the Diamond State."

The placing of the first collection of flags in the auditorium brought out the fact that several states had no official flag, and the Spirit of '76 was again apparent in the characteristic energy with which the Daughters of these states labored to have appropriate emblems adopted. Indiana and Wyoming, in order that they might have representation, presented bunting flags bearing the seals of their respective states, but at the same time state committees were appointed to secure

official designs. The Indiana committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Carey, Honorary Vice-President General, offered a prize for a design, and the flag adopted by the state legislature in 1917 was one of 300 submitted to the D. A. R. committee. In this flag a field of dark blue displays a golden torch and 19 stars. Thirteen of these stars form a circle about the torch and represent the 13 original states. Five more stars are placed in a half circle on the lower part of the enclosure and typify the five states admitted to the Union before Indiana, which is represented by one large star above the torch. The flaming torch itself, with its extending rays, symbolizes the ideals of liberty and enlightenment. The Indiana flag was presented to the National Society in 1919.

That same year Wyoming Daughters were able to substitute an authoritative flag of their own designing for the bunting first presented. The flag was designed by a native daughter, Miss Keyes, and adopted by the state legislature January 31, 1917. With its blue field and double border of red and white, this flag also preserves the colors of the national emblem. Even the wild buffalo, which it displays in memory of the days of the territory, is a silhouette of white and the state seal which he carries is represented in blue.

In 1913, the same year that the Arkansas flag was adopted, Mrs. George A. Lawrence, then State Regent of Illinois, started a campaign for a state flag, which she continued to push for three years. Thirty-five chapters responded to her offer of a prize of twenty-five dollars, and the

Rockford Chapter received the award. Since the design included a part of the state seal, it was necessary to procure legislation allowing the reproduction. When all the legal requirements were finally satisfied, the first flag was made for the Illinois State Conference in March, 1916. The field of the flag is white, and the insignia shows an eagle with spread wings bearing in its beak a ribbon on which is printed "National Union" and "State Sovereignty." At the eagle's feet is a shield, an olive branch and a brace of arrows.

State legislatures in other of the states were slow in appreciating the value of a state emblem, and some among them could not understand that a state banner was not in any sense a rival of the American flag, but merely a means of identification and an expression of common interest among the residents of a particular state. It took 6 years for Iowa to get a flag through the legislature. In 1915, after 2 years of labor, the flag committee reported that the chief objection to a state flag had passed away, as no one could any longer "mistake the meaning of the respective symbols of government," but no law was enacted. In 1916, at the State D. A. R. Convention, a legislative committee was empowered to confer with the state legislature, and the next year the D. A. R. flag committee prepared two designs. That of the State Regent, Mrs. Dixie C. Gebhardt, of Knoxville, was approved by the governor, adjutant-general and the state council of safety, and a generous sum of money was raised by the Daughters to present state flags to the Iowa companies just preparing to enter the World War.

The 3 vertical stripes of which the field of the flag is composed, blue, white and red, are reminiscent of the time when Iowa was under the French flag as a part of the Louisiana Purchase, and are also the colors of the United States flag. The eagle displayed upon the white stripe belongs to Iowa's state seal, as does the motto, "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain." The Iowa flag was presented to Continental Hall April 18, 1918, when the story of the long fight to obtain it was related, and an announcement made that Mrs. Gebhardt had given the copyright for her design to the Iowa Daughters.

The most recently received at Continental Hall are those of Hawaii, the new flag of Oklahoma, already mentioned, and the recently adopted flag of New Mexico, which also replaces an old design.

The D. A. R. state conference of New Mexico in 1925 declared that the outstanding accomplishment of the year was securing the adoption of a new state flag. This feat was really accomplished in less than 6 months from the time a D. A. R. committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mrs. Hinkle. One hundred sixty-five designs submitted to the committee were placed on exhibition at the New Mexico Museum, with a voting box, in which every visitor could deposit a vote. The popular choice went to Dr. Henry Mera, of Santa Fé, whose drawing was based on studies he had made of Pueblo Indian design and color combinations. In the center of a field of orange yellow is placed the red sun symbol of the Indian Pueblo of Zia. This sun symbol, the

States arranged in the order of their admission to the Union

1787

1912

47	<i>New Mexico</i>	48
	<i>Arizona</i>	
46	<i>Oklahoma</i>	
45	<i>Utah</i>	
44	<i>Wyoming</i>	
43	<i>Idaho</i>	
42	<i>Washington</i>	
41	<i>Montana</i>	
40	<i>S. Dakota</i>	
38	<i>Colorado</i>	
37	<i>Nebraska</i>	
36	<i>Nevada</i>	
35	<i>W. Virginia</i>	
34	<i>Kansas</i>	
33	<i>Oregon</i>	

*Delaware  
Pennsylvania  
New Jersey  
Georgia  
Connecticut  
Massachusetts  
Maryland  
S. Carolina  
New Hampshire*

GALLERY

## AUDITORIUM

1

California  
Minnesota

## 3231 SEALS OF COLONIAL STATES

Iowa 29  
Wisconsin 39

Designed by  
Miss C. B. Barlow

© Harris-Ewing, Washington

ARRANGEMENT OF STATE FLAGS AND STATE SEALS IN THE AUDITORIUM OF MEMORIAL  
CONTINENTAL HALL

committee tells us, is used by no other tribe and so is peculiarly significant of New Mexico, the Sunshine State. Red and yellow were also the colors of Ferdinand and Isabella, and were "carried by the conquistadors into the Southwest before the landing of the 'Mayflower.'" So determined were the New Mexican Daughters that this design should be passed upon without delay that when a request came from the state legislature for a sample flag to exhibit, one was made in less than a day, although some of the material had to be dyed in order to obtain the right color. This sample was exhibited at the Continental Congress of 1925, and is now in the possession of the New Mexico Historical Society.<sup>1</sup>

In 1926 the beautiful red, white and blue flag of Hawaii was given to the National Society through Mrs. Virginia Clofton, of Aloha Chapter, the presentation speech being made the evening of April 21st by Governor Wallace Farrington. In his remarks Governor Farrington told the story of the adoption of the flag by the Hawaiian people 80 years ago. They placed as a canton the crosses of the first flag the Hawaiian natives had ever seen, the English flag. To this they added the idea of the American flag in the stripes of red, white and blue, which represented the eight island possessions of the ruler of Hawaii. Old Glory became the national flag in 1898, but the old Hawaiian flag was retained as the territorial flag.<sup>2</sup>

This is the only territorial flag which has been presented to

Memorial Hall. The District of Columbia, which has no distinctive banner of its own as yet, contributes the handsome United States flag which is in constant use on the platform. "The Betsy Ross" Flag of 13 stars, is released as the President General enters the auditorium to open the Continental Congress and floats over the heads of the delegates during that week.

The national flags suspended in the center of the auditorium were not anticipated in the original scheme of decoration, but remain as a memorial of the history making days when Continental Hall was loaned to the United States Government during the deliberations of the Conference on Limitation of Armament in 1921. They are the flags of the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy, Belgium, China, the Netherlands and Portugal.

The Post Office Department and the Congressional Club have copied the idea of making a collection of state flags, but that of Memorial Continental Hall was the first in the National Capital and is still unique in its perfection. It may not be generally known to the Daughters that it was their flags which were photographed by Lieutenant McCandless and furnished the beautiful illustrations of state flags in "Flags of the World," published by the National Geographic Society.

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<sup>1</sup> D. A. R. Magazine, Aug. 1926, p. 500; also Proceedings, 1926, p. 582.

<sup>2</sup> Proceedings Continental Cong. 1926, pp. 201-202.

# JEAN PIERRE ARNAUD, PRISON MARTYR

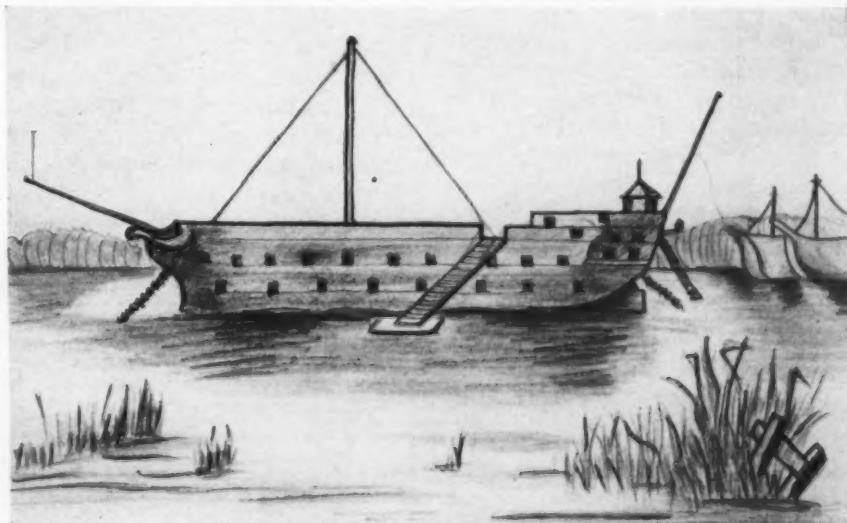
by  
*Dolores Boisfeuillet Colquitt*

**I**N memory of the vast number of American soldiers and sailors who died from the inhuman treatment on board the British prison ships at New York during the Revolution, the United States Government, in recent years, erected a monument there on Riverside Drive. The episode of those prison ships was one of the darkest chapters in our war for independence, and that there were survivors of those horrors of the prison ships is more remarkable than that there were so very many deaths. Among the former was Jean Pierre Arnaud, a Frenchman, who came independently of Lafayette to aid the American cause, and who afterwards made his home in this country. His

descendants are scattered through the States of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Montana, Massachusetts, Connecticut, District of Columbia, North Carolina, and in Canada.

Jean Pierre Arnaud, a native of Marseilles, France, was born about 1750 of the noble family of Arnaud which for centuries had been conspicuous in the annals of Provence. He was a strong and sturdy representative of his ancestral stock and was endowed with the spirit of his feudal forebears which encouraged him to cross the sea and try the hazards of fortune in the New World.

At the time of the American Revolution he was in the West Indies, where the great sugar and coffee



THE PRISON SHIP JERSEY, MOORED IN THE WALLABOUT, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK  
After the pencil sketch of Thomas Dring, one of Jean Pierre Arnaud's fellow prisoners there

plantations were in a flourishing state, and where the naval operations of the French coming to the aid of the struggling American colonies probably prompted his participation in the conflict. It was in the first months of 1780 that he learned that it was not just a question of sending French ships and armies to the Americans, but also food supplies. Count de Guichen had already arrived from France with reinforcements in the West Indies to take command of the ships left there by Count d'Estaing, when Jean Pierre Arnaud, at Port au Prince, loaded a schooner with provisions consisting mostly of sugar, coffee, and molasses, and, accompanying the cargo himself, sailed in the month of March bound for the first American port that could be entered, but intending for Beaufort, South Carolina, if the British could be avoided.

A few days after sailing, the schooner was wrecked on the fossil islands or sand banks. Arnaud and some of the crew, after clinging to wreckage for three days, were finally picked up by an American privateer commanded by Joseph Audet and the mate, a Frenchman named Beneche Luyante. Two or three days after the rescue, they discovered and captured a British brig loaded with sugar and rum from Jamaica and bound for Halifax. Arnaud and four companions were ordered by Captain Audet to take command of her. Thus it was on this prize in which he had had a hand in capturing that he reached the colonies. He brought it into the entrance of the Delaware River just as a British frigate hove in sight, and the wind being contrary, his brig was beached

off a lighthouse. The next day, inhabitants of the neighborhood assisted in removing part of the cargo, so that the brig could be brought into a creek.

From there Arnaud went to Baltimore, where he lodged at the house of a Mr. Perer, and early in the summer volunteered in the Continental army in a militia company commanded by Captain Williamson, a Canadian. In this company he performed military service for nearly a year, sometimes in Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, and at other places on or near the Chesapeake, where his "company had orders to march." But being dissatisfied in this land service "without meeting the enemy", he obtained permission in August, 1781, to embark with his former rescuer, Captain Audet, on the *Resource*, then in the harbor at Baltimore.

This ship, belonging to John Dumest of Baltimore, had been commissioned in the previous month by Congress as a privateer of the United States Navy, with Joseph Audet as commander. His *Lettres of Marque* called it a schooner and ordered it to carry fourteen carriage guns, be navigated by sixty men, the officers and crew by force of arms to attack, subdue, seize, and take all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Crown or King of Great Britain. From among old papers which belonged to Arnaud, it is learned that the mate of the *Resource* was George Hamoret, that one of the prize masters was named David, and that besides a surgeon, there were on board Louis Deschamps and his brother "who had a wooden leg", and a gunner named Lasarre.

23

**K**NO W all Men by these Presents, That we ~~Joseph Andet~~  
~~Commander of the Schooner Resource and John~~  
~~Steward of the Arnold family~~

are held and firmly bound to ~~Michael Gilligan~~ Esq; Treasurer of the United States of America in Congress assembled, in the penalty of Twenty Thousand Spanish milled Dollars, or other money equivalent thereto, to be paid to the said ~~Michael Gilligan~~ Esq; Treasurer, as aforesaid, or to his successors in that office. To which payment well and truly to be made and done, We bind ourselves, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated the ~~seventh~~ day of ~~July~~ and in the ~~fifth~~ year of the Independence of the United States of America.

**T**HE Condition of this Obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden ~~Joseph Andet~~ Master and Commander of the said Schooner called ~~the Resource~~ belonging to ~~John Dumont of Baltimore~~ mounting ~~fourteen~~ carriage guns, and navigated by ~~sixty~~ men, who hath applied for and received a commission, bearing date with these presents, licencing and authorizing him to fit out and set forth the said ~~Schooner~~ in a warlike manner, and by and with the said ~~Schooner~~ and the Officers and Crew thereof, by force of arms to attack, subdue, seize and take all ships, vessels and goods, belonging to the King or Crown of Great-Britain, or to his subjects or others inhabiting within any of the territories or possessions of the aforesaid King of Great-Britain, and any other ships or vessels, goods, wares and merchandizes, to whomsoever belonging, which are or shall be declared to be subjects of capture, by any Ordinance of the United States in Congress assembled, or which are so deemed by the Law of Nations. If therefore the said ~~Joseph Andet~~ shall not exceed or transgres the powers and authorities given and granted to him in and by the said Commission, or which are or shall be given and granted to him by any Ordinances, Acts or Instructions of the United States in Congress assembled, but shall in all things govern and conduct himself as Master and Commander of the said ~~Schooner~~ and the Officers and Crew belonging to the same, by and according to the said Commission, Ordinances, Acts and Instructions, and any treaties subsisting or which may subsist between the United States in Congress assembled, and any Prince, Power or Potentate whatever; and shall not violate the Law of Nations or the rights of Neutral Powers, or any of their subjects, and shall make reparation for all damages sustained by any misconduct or unwarrantable proceedings of himself or the Officers or Crew of the said ~~Schooner~~ then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

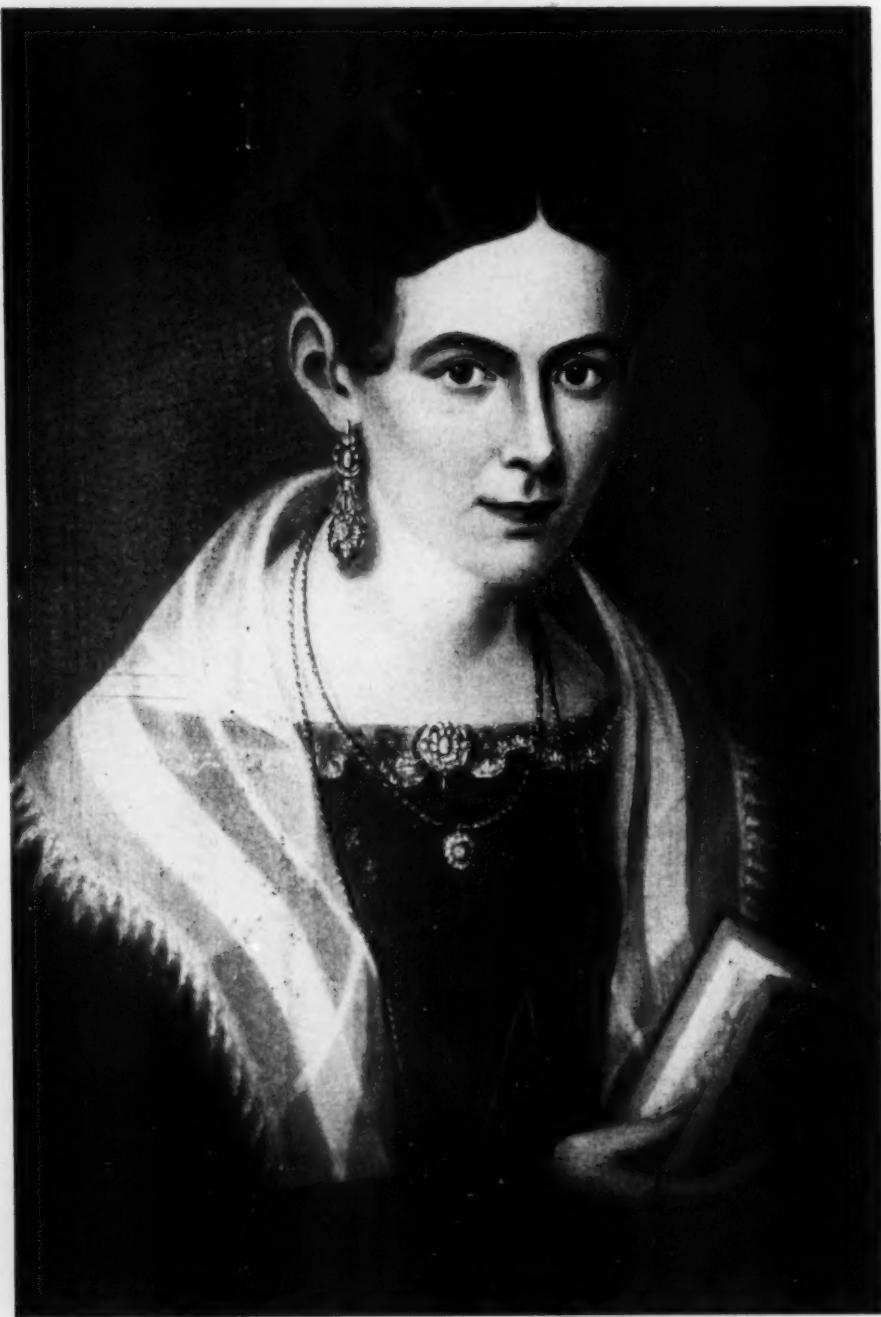
Signed, Sealed and Delivered  
in the presence of us.

*W. Hyde*

*C. Richmond*

*John Steward*

LETTERS OF MARQUE OF THE RESOURCE, A PRIVATEER OF THE U. S. NAVY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR



ELIZABETH CECILE VIRGINIA ARNAUD, FROM THE PORTRAIT IN POSSESSION OF MRS. W. E. GUERARD,  
OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA



JEAN JACQUES PENFIELD DE BOISFEUILLET, FROM THE PORTRAIT IN POSSESSION OF MRS. W. E. GUERARD,  
OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

The *Resource* sailed for Annapolis and two days later put to sea for its cruise. Only a few days had passed when they were sighted by a British vessel loaded with troops bound for New York, but they "could not approach her." The following day two large vessels were met with, but these proved to be American privateers from Philadelphia. During the morning about a week later, "and not yet having taken a prize", the *Resource*, carrying only fourteen guns, evaded a larger and more heavily armed ship, but eventually was compelled to engage in battle and was captured by the British twenty-eight gun frigate *Solebay*.

Arnaud and his fellow prisoners were taken to Hampton Roads where they were transferred to the British frigate *Richmond*, which, after landing troops as reinforcements for Lord Cornwallis for the approaching Battle of Yorktown, set sail for New York. After arriving at the latter place, Arnaud, Joseph Audet and the others were landed from the frigate and placed on the *Jersey*, prison ship, after which the *Richmond* sailed away, only to be captured in the following month by the French fleet.

From the private papers of Arnaud it is learned that he was held on the *Jersey* for two years, not being released until after the signing of the Treaty of Peace in September, 1783. Lossing, in his "Field Book of the American Revolution," says the *Jersey* was the most horrible of the infamous prison ships, and from his description of it, some idea can be gained of what Arnaud endured during his confinement there:

"In 1780 the *Jersey*, originally a sixty-four gun ship but, unfit for service, was dis-

mantled in 1776, was placed in the Wallabout and used as a prison-ship till the end of the war, when she was left to decay on the spot where her victims had suffered. The large number confined in the *Jersey*, sometimes more than 1,000 at one time and the terrible suffering which occurred there, have made her name odious. Her crew consisted of a captain, two mates, a cook, a steward, and a dozen sailors. She had also a guard of twelve old invalid marines, and about thirty sailors drafted from British and Hessian corps lying on Long Island. These were the jailors of the American captives and were instruments of great cruelty. Unwholesome food, foul air, filth, and despondency soon produced diseases of the most malignant nature. Dysentery, small-pox, and prison-fever were the most prevalent, and, for want of good nurses and medical attendants, the Americans died by the scores. The voice of human sympathy seldom reached the ears of the captives, and despair was the hand-maid of contagion. No systematic efforts were made for their relief, and because of the contagious character of the diseases, no persons ever visited the hulk to bestow a cheering smile or word of consolation. All was funeral gloom and hope never whispered cheering promise there. When the crews of the privateers were no longer considered prisoners-of-war by Great Britain, the number of captives in confinement fearfully increased, and Congress had no adequate equivalents to exchange. Policy always heartless, forbade the exchange of healthy British prisoners for emaciated Americans, and month after month the hapless captives suffered and died."

After two years of torture in this floating dungeon, Jean Pierre Arnaud emerged at the age of thirty-three, a surviving martyr, and in his own pitiful words about it: "Without friends or funds."

Managing to return to Baltimore, he secured lodgings there at the house of Mrs. Chanan, a widow, and getting in touch with his business interests abroad, established his mercantile headquarters in that city, and in 1793 he transferred his business to Norfolk, Virginia.

About 1803 Arnaud made several voyages to the West Indies, and in 1809 moved his family to Savannah, Georgia. Here in 1820 his daughter, Elizabeth Cecile Virginia, was married to Jean Jacques Penfield de Boisfeuillet, whose family had fled to that city at the time of the Terror in France. From this marriage Arnaud lived to see four grandsons, all of whom were born in Savannah.

In 1825, when General Lafayette made his memorable visit to Savannah, Arnaud was among the French residents of the city whom he received at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, March 20th, and the General presented him with a gift in token of esteem for his patriotism in the days of the Revolution. This gift, now a treasured heirloom, was a cut-glass vinaigrette with silver stopper, with the portrait bust of Lafayette in pressed silver under one side of the glass.

Arnaud received a bounty grant of land in Chatham County, Georgia, from the Government for his Revolutionary service, and was pensioned under the Act of June, 1832. That he was a highly respected citizen and a veteran of the Revolution was testified to by his friend Thomas M. Charlton in a paper on file in the Pension Bureau at Washington.

Arnaud died in Savannah, September 4, 1833, at the home of his son-in-law, before mentioned, on Whitaker Street, opposite the Mansion House. His remains were interred in what is now known as Colonial Cemetery, but in 1854, the family having purchased a lot in the new Cathedral Cemetery, his remains and tombstone were reinterred there.

Jean Pierre Arnaud's wife, who, as his widow, received a grant of land in Wilkes County, Georgia, for his Revolutionary service, was Jane Elizabeth, born in England in 1763, and died in Savannah March 20, 1853. It is believed that she was the Mrs. Chanan mentioned before, as tradition says that Arnaud married a widow at whose house he lodged in Baltimore. Besides their daughter, already referred to, they had a son, Jean Pierre Arnaud, Jr., who was living in New Orleans in 1833 and died while in France, leaving two children in New Orleans: Victorine, who married John Benette, and Henry, who married Josephine Still and had a large family.

Arnaud's daughter, Elizabeth Cecile Virginia, was born in Norfolk in 1801, died in Savannah August 25, 1839, married, April, 1820, Jean Jacques Penfield de Boisfeuillet, who was born in Kingston, Jamaica, June 1, 1794, and died in Savannah, December, 1863. They had four sons whose baptisms are recorded in the Cathedral at Savannah: 1—John Theodore Boisfeuillet, born June 16, 1821, died in Macon, Georgia, April 18, 1878, married at Savannah, 1843, Ann Lydia McKinnon; 2—George Alexander Boisfeuillet, born November 27, 1823, died in Savannah, December 15, 1859, married in Savannah, February 4, 1847, Eleanora Margaret Snyder (Schenaydor); 3—William Henry, baptized January 31, 1828, died young; 4—Henry William Claudius, born October 13, 1830, died in Macon, married in Savannah, April 25, 1854, Annetta Worswick, a native of England. From these have sprung many descendants.

## A STORY OF TWO PORTRAITS

by  
Martha Voley Smith

AT TICONDEROGA, N. Y., in the museum of the restored fort, are two fine Copley portraits made in New York in the year 1771. They are of Mrs. Crean Brush and her daughter Frances, a maiden of eleven, destined to become the wife of the man to whom Fort Ticonderoga was surrendered "in the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress." These two women, natives of New York and both marrying British officers, by a strange twist of fate became linked with the Revolutionary history of Vermont and each had a somewhat romantic life.

Mrs. Brush was Margrett Schoolcraft, born in Schoharie, N. Y., of Dutch parentage. In 1750, at the age of seventeen, she was married to Monte Montesque, a Colonel in the British army. Frances, or Fanny, was a child of this marriage. Col. Montesque is supposed to have lost his life in some of the wars of the period, and in 1762 his widow married Crean Brush, an Irish lawyer educated in Dublin. Brush had held some military office in Ireland, but after practising law for a time in New York, he turned his attention to politics and, being a man of fluent speech and of striking appearance, he became very influential in the provincial government. For several years he was deputy-secretary to the Governor of the Province of New York. In 1772 he was appointed by the Governor Clerk and Surrogate of Cumberland County in the New Hampshire Grants.

This was a time of easy acquisition

of real estate, and Brush had already acquired some 25,000 acres in New York. He soon became owner of nearly as much more in the Grants, in what is now the state of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Brush settled in Westminster, the shire town of the county and the scene of many of the stirring events of the period. The pair created quite an impression in the little pioneer settlement, with their elaborate dress and their imperious ways. But Mr. Brush was arrogant and deceitful, and he eventually made himself obnoxious to the people of the community.

The settlers were already protesting against the claims of New York to their lands, and the long struggle with the "Yorkers" was soon raging fiercely. Ethan Allen was the stormy petrel of the day for the colonists. As the leader of the Green Mountain Boys, he was here, there and everywhere, protesting and threatening in violent language, and waging actual warfare when the interests of the settlers demanded it.

Crean Brush meanwhile was sent to the New York Assembly as a Representative from Cumberland County, and it was in 1774 that he persuaded Gen. Tryon to place a price of £100 on Ethan Allen's head, little dreaming that Allen would outlive him and marry into his family. In one of the quaint early records of the town of Dummerston, Brush is called the "infamous Crean Brush." A certain Mr. Spaulding, because he "threw out some words unfavorable

to the British tyrant," was thrown into "gaol" by "the New York cut-throat, Jacobitish, High Church, Torietical minions of George the Third, the Pope of Canada and tyrant of Britain," said "minions" being Crean Brush and his "emmasaries."

Either because the climate of The Grants became too warm for him or because he wished to be nearer the center of affairs in the larger conflict between the colonists and Great Britain, Crean Brush went to Boston in 1775 and offered his services to General Gage. That General commissioned him to take charge of certain stores belonging to the patriots who had been forced to leave the city to make room for British troops. Except for what was called contraband, these goods were supposed to be restored to their owners, but when they were found loaded on a frigate headed for Halifax under convoy of a British war-vessel, Brush with others implicated, was arrested and imprisoned in the Boston gaol. Here, denied the use of pen, ink, paper, or candles, he remained for nineteen months. His New York friends were sufficiently occupied in the years 1776 and 1777, and no one had effected his release up to November, 1777, when his loyal wife made it possible for him to escape. Being a woman of resource and courage, on one of her visits to his cell she arrayed him in some of her own garments and remained there at closing time, while he, unnoticed in the dusk, passed out to liberty. She had left a horse for his use at a place agreed upon and supplied him with money, so that he was able to reach New York, where she joined him later.

In New York Brush attempted to

regain possession of some of his property and at the same time to get some redress from the British for what he had suffered in the King's cause. Failing in both attempts and with no outlook ahead, he ended his career by committing suicide in the spring of 1778.

While these events had been transpiring, Mrs. Brush's daughter Frances must have been left somewhat "on her own" and had proved herself capable of looking after her own interests, for in 1777, at the age of seventeen, she was married to a Captain Buchanan of the British army, who only lived about a year. She must have been a captivating young woman, for, according to family tradition, she had, before her marriage, been engaged to a young British officer who lost his life attempting to cross the Hudson River in a small boat during a storm.

Mrs. Brush and Frances now returned to Westminster, presumably to try to salvage what might be possible of the property belonging to Mr. Brush. The greater part of it had been sequestered to the use of the state, although some of it had been privately sequestered to the use of individuals. Books belonging to Mr. Brush's library were found long afterwards in many Westminster homes.

Frances was described at this time as "a dashing young widow of twenty-four." Whether she and her mother no longer sympathized with the Tories or whether they were better able to adjust themselves to the feelings of the patriots, no one knows, but they appear to have been on good terms with them. They roomed in the home of Gen. Stephen R. Bradley, one of the gathering



*Mrs. Montesque Brush, nee Margrett Schoolcraft—  
Mother of Mrs. Ethan Allen. Portrait of Mrs. Crean Brush made by Copley in 1771*

places for the officials of the new state, and here General Ethan Allen, on some of his many visits to Westminster, made their acquaintance and wished to marry Frances. Allen was now forty-seven years of age, a widower with children. He must have appeared rough and uncouth to one accustomed to the "polite society" of New York and the companionship of British officers. But the young woman was apparently daring as well as "dashing", and Allen's impetuous wooing finally won the day. It is recorded that while the wooing was going on, some one said to her, "Fanny, if you marry Allen, you will be queen of the new state." To which she retorted, "Yes, if I should marry the devil I should be queen of hell."

But one February day in 1784 General Allen drove up to the door of General Bradley's home, and after locating the young lady, who was standing on a chair arranging china on the shelves of a cupboard, he said to her, "Fanny, I am on my way to Arlington and if we are ever to be married, now is the time." "Very well," she said, "if you will wait till I get my Joseph. And here, whoever tells the story, has to explain that the "Joseph" was a long coat, sometimes with a cape attached, worn by both men and women.

The two went to another room, where the judges of the court, then in session, were having breakfast with Gen. Bradley. Addressing Judge Robinson, Allen informed him that he wished to be married to Mrs. Buchanan. Judge Robinson asked "When?" and Allen replied "Now." Robinson remarked "This is an important matter. Have you given it

due consideration?" Allen said, looking at the young woman, "Yes, though I hardly consider it necessary." So the ceremony was performed, with but one interruption. When the judge put to Allen the question whether he agreed to live with Fanny "agreeable to the law of God," Allen, whose pantheistic views were well known, said "Stop!" Then pausing, with a look out of the window he said, "If you mean the God of Nature, yes, go on." The ceremony completed, the bride, with her trunk and guitar-case, was stowed in the waiting sleigh and Gen. Allen proceeded on his journey.

In 1787, the Revolutionary War having ended and the contest between the Vermonters and the Yorkers being practically settled, General Allen retired to the peaceful pursuit of farming, moving his family to Burlington, where he cultivated the farm on the Intervale, north of the present city. Three children were born to them—Fanny, Ethan V., and Hannibal Montesque. In the winter of 1789 Allen drove across the ice of Lake Champlain to the island of South Hero, and returning the next day on a load of hay, he had a stroke of apoplexy that ended his life. A part of his farm has become the Ethan Allen Park of Burlington, and from its tower can be seen a most entrancing view of lake and mountain scenery.

Two of the Allen children by the first wife had married men of note in Burlington and another had died. Mrs. Allen with her three small children returned once more to Westminster, where her mother was living after her third matrimonial venture. The third consort was an Irish tailor

of Boston, a man of some education and of pleasing personality. Mrs. Allen's grandchildren remembered her referring to him often as "Pappy Wall." They were living in a large house that had belonged to Crean Brush, and here Mrs. Brush spent the few remaining years of her life. There Mrs. Allen spent the years of her widowhood, until in 1793 she became the wife of Dr. Jabez Penniman, who made an excellent step-father for Ethan Allen's children. Dr. Penniman was appointed by President Jefferson, Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont. This necessitated the removal of the family to Swanton, Vt., where they spent several years. In 1812 they located permanently at Winooski Park, in the outskirts of Burlington, near the picturesque old bridge over the Winooski River.

Just beyond the Park is now seen Fort Ethan Allen, all this region being a part of the land originally surveyed, and opened up by Ira and Ethan Allen and Remember Baker. Here also is located the Fanny Allen Hospital, named for the beautiful and gifted daughter of Ethan and Fanny Allen. Because of the lack of proper schooling in the vicinity, Fanny had been sent to the convent of the Hotel Dieu in Montreal. She became a convert to the Catholic faith and in spite of every effort made by her family to divert her from her purpose, she became a novitiate of the order and remained at the convent the rest of her life. Because of the prominence of the family and her father's pantheistic views, her action was a matter of much comment and visitors from the States often called at the convent to see "the

lovely American nun." Ethan Allen's sons, Ethan V. and Hannibal, both became officers in the United States Army. Hannibal died without issue, but in Ethan's family the name has been carried down to the fifth generation.

A little more needs to be told to complete Mrs. Allen's story. She had four children by Dr. Penniman—Hortensia, Udney Hay, Julietta, and Adelia. It was Udney Penniman who gave to the University of Vermont the Charter of Cumberland County, handsomely engrossed on parchment. Crean Brush must have left it in the possession of his family and it survived all the family vicissitudes to become a relic of historic interest to the state of Vermont. It was also through his family that Mr. Pell, the restorer of Fort Ticonderoga, came into possession of the portraits of Mrs. Allen and her mother.

All of the Penniman daughters married well and have left distinguished descendants.

If Mrs. Allen in her youth was considered handsome and imperious in her ways, in her maturity she was recognized as a woman of brilliant intellect and of cultured manners. Her home was noted for its gracious hospitality. She was famous for her skill as a gardener, and not only had the choicest of cultivated plants, but she made a study of the wild flowers and transplanted and successfully reared them. As one record quaintly says, "Botany was her favorite amusement." The region of the High Bridge has been known among botanists for the variety and rarity of its plant life. There is at the University of Vermont a small herbarium made in 1815 by Mrs. Penniman



FRANCES MONTESQUE—Daughter of Mrs. Crean  
Brush, later wife of Ethan Allen. Copley portrait made in 1771

and her daughter Adelia, which is probably the oldest collection of pressed plants in the state. It is something of a mystery where Mrs. Penniman obtained her botanical knowledge, for there had been no manual of botany published in America at this early date. Some English and French botanists had been through New England and some lists of Vermont plants had been published abroad. It is known that she had foreign books in her library, for her granddaughters have related how eagerly she watched for each new novel by the author of "Waverly," reading it aloud when it came, to a circle of friends, with much speculation as to the authorship.

Mrs. Allen-Penniman is buried by the side of Dr. Penniman in the old Elmwood Cemetery in the heart of Burlington, where the large horizontal stones are an object of interest to visitors. There is a mistake in the

maiden name given her here, as there had been in some of the histories mentioning her, for no one had known who her father was, nor anything of her mother's origin. It is only within a few years that Dr. Theobald, one of the Baltimore descendants, solved the mystery.

The pompadoured little maiden of the portrait may have held in her basket of flowers a prophecy of the prevailing tastes of her later years, but no one could have foreseen for her such a variety of experiences as befell few women, even in the seething days of the establishing of the American nation. Daughter of an officer, stepdaughter of a government official of varied fortunes, a wife, consecutively, of an officer in each of the contending armies, and then of an official of the new state, and mistress of a home noted for its culture and hospitality—would that Frances Montesque had written her autobiography!



#### DEATH OF GENERAL WASHINGTON

IT is a somewhat curious fact that George Washington drew his last breath at Mount Vernon in the last hour of the last day of the week, in the last month of the last century. He died on Saturday night, at twelve o'clock, December 14, 1799.

—CURIOUS QUESTIONS. (1880).

# THE "WASHINGTON HOUSE" IN PHILADELPHIA

by

Frank W. Hutchins

AUTHOR, *THE SWORD OF LIBERTY, ETC.*

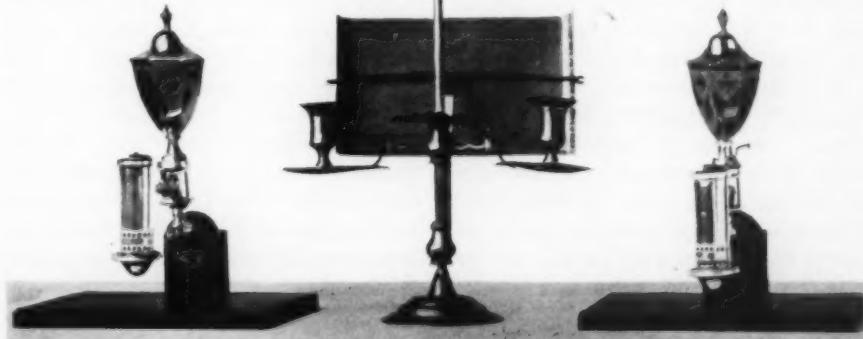
Part II—Family Life and Politics in the "Washington House"

HAVING "done" this presidential home from the outside, let us look within. Here we must find an arrangement differing from that in the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition replica; which probably was not supposed to be exact as to the interior, and presented but two floors.

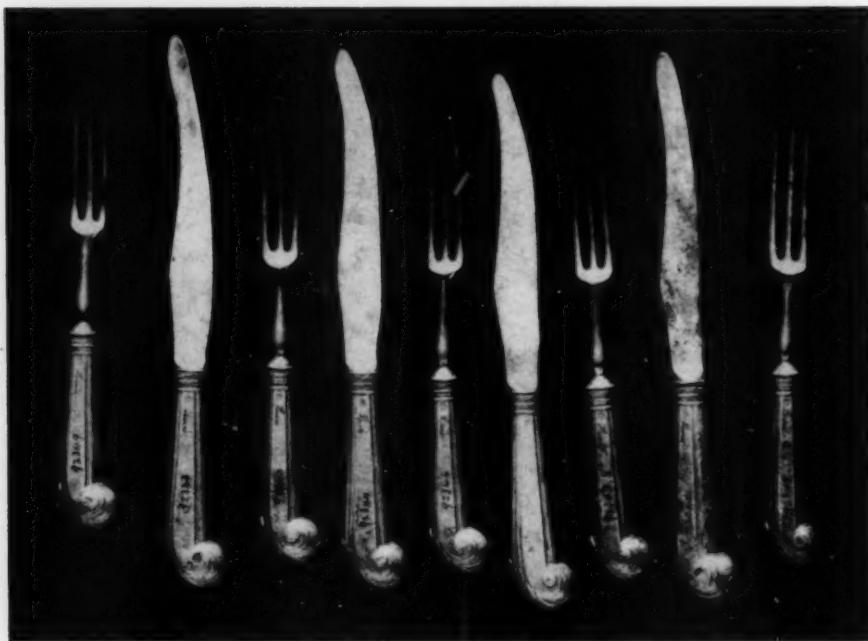
The street door of the Philadelphia "White House" opened upon a hall of good size, having one front window. At the left rose a rather narrow stairway. The walls were plain, the floor and stairs carpeted in green. A very large glass lamp, left by Mrs. Morris, hung overhead. There appears to have been a clock near the door, and certainly one was up on the stairway. On the right side of the hall were two doorways leading into two large connecting rooms, extending together the depth of the main building. The front room was the family

dining-room. It had two windows upon the street and an open fireplace opposite the doorway from the hall. Window curtains and upholstery were in blue damask. The home life of this floor was in this "blue dining-room." Here was the family breakfast at half past seven o'clock—Washington's unvarying menu, "Indian cakes, honey, and tea." Here, the informal three o'clock dinner, perhaps enlivened by a friend, more likely depressed by the ever-arriving stranger.

The room just back of the blue dining-room was somewhat larger; this chiefly because of the new, capacious bow window. It was the formal dining-room. It, too, had a large open fireplace across from the entrance door. Here the hangings and the upholstery were in crimson satin; and this was called the "crimson dining-room." The fur-



WASHINGTON RELICS NOW MUSEUM PIECES



WASHINGTON SILVER NOW IN THE U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

niture was of mahogany, including a set of large dining tables, end tables, and several sideboards. Upon these stood large bisque images which, on state occasions, became part of the table decorations.

The second floor of Washington's house was divided much the same as the first. Both of the large, connecting rooms were used as "public rooms." The front one was in the President's favorite color. With its yellow damask curtains, yellow silk "sophas," and chairs upholstered in yellow damask, it was called the "yellow drawing-room." This was the "common parlour," as Mrs. John Adams would say. Here were received the family friends and the informal visitor. At the left of the chimney-piece, which had a mantel of carved wood, one of the "sophas"

stretched its hospitable length diagonally into the room. Grouped firesidewise were large mahogany chairs. Here soon stood that London harpsichord, costing Washington "all of a thousand dollars," that was the delight and the despair of little Nellie Custis.

The back room, with its wide bow window, was the formal drawing-room, spoken of in the family as the "Green Room." Handsomely furnished, it was used for Mrs. Washington's weekly receptions. Here the prevailing note was in the "French taste." Indeed, most of the furniture of this room Washington had bought in New York, from the departing French minister, the Comte de Moustier; though the carpet was one just arrived from London. The windows had rich drapings of green

flowered satin. The carved mahogany furniture was upholstered in similarly flowered green brocade.

But the most interesting portion of this second floor, and of the whole house, was a little room across the hall from the green drawing-room, and just back of the stairway—Washington's study and dressing room. This was a makeshift, enforced by lack of space in the old mansion. The little room had plain, whitewashed walls, two windows looking out upon the quiet garden. The chief articles of furniture were a French dressing table and a massive desk. The desk, made in Paris, was of mahogany, finely inlaid. Upon it was a tall, quaint, candelabrum with a reflector. The desk is yet preserved in the museum of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. The candelabrum is in the National Museum at Washington.

That second-floor hall led back into the wing of the house, to the bedrooms of the Washingtons and of Nellie Custis. Quite typical eighteenth century sleeping rooms. But architecturally the picture comes down to us a little hazy. Were there open fireplaces here? The manuscripts seem to think so, and hint of handsome brass fenders and firescreens. Window hangings were in the popular chintz; one bedroom, "chintz and green." This material appeared also in the curtains of the tall, mahogany four-posters, handsomely carved.

On the third floor of this house Washington's family affairs got mixed up with the Government. Here were bedrooms occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lear, Major Jackson, and some

of the young "gentlemen of the family." But here also was the "public office," the business room of the administration. This condition troubled the President. It was the one serious defect he found in this house as a presidential mansion. At the outset, when it was seen that the office would have to be here, he complained that "persons on business would have to ascend two pairs of stairs, and to pass by the public rooms, as well as private chambers, to get to it." The matter was not helped by the fact that some of the upper servants occupied rooms on the attic floor above.

This office was not a large room. It had an open fireplace, with a stone "back-log" and iron firedogs. The President must have found cramped accommodations, with a secretary and several clerks at work. However, that other little room, his study, was the scene of most of his labors. He expected unfailing industry in this office, and from eight o'clock to three the music of the scratching quills went on.

On Tuesday afternoons was held in this executive mansion what foreign visitors thought a most modest affair, but which some good Americans deemed a pompous relic of royalty—the President's levee. For this, the crimson dining-room, stripped of much of its furniture, was used. On Thursday afternoons, the President gave public dinners at four o'clock in this dining-room. Just what was the social atmosphere of Washington's dinners we shall never know. The very guests tell it differently. One reports "painfully solemn, serious affairs," the President "scarce uttering a word"; another

says, "a merry company," Washington "exceedingly affable to all."

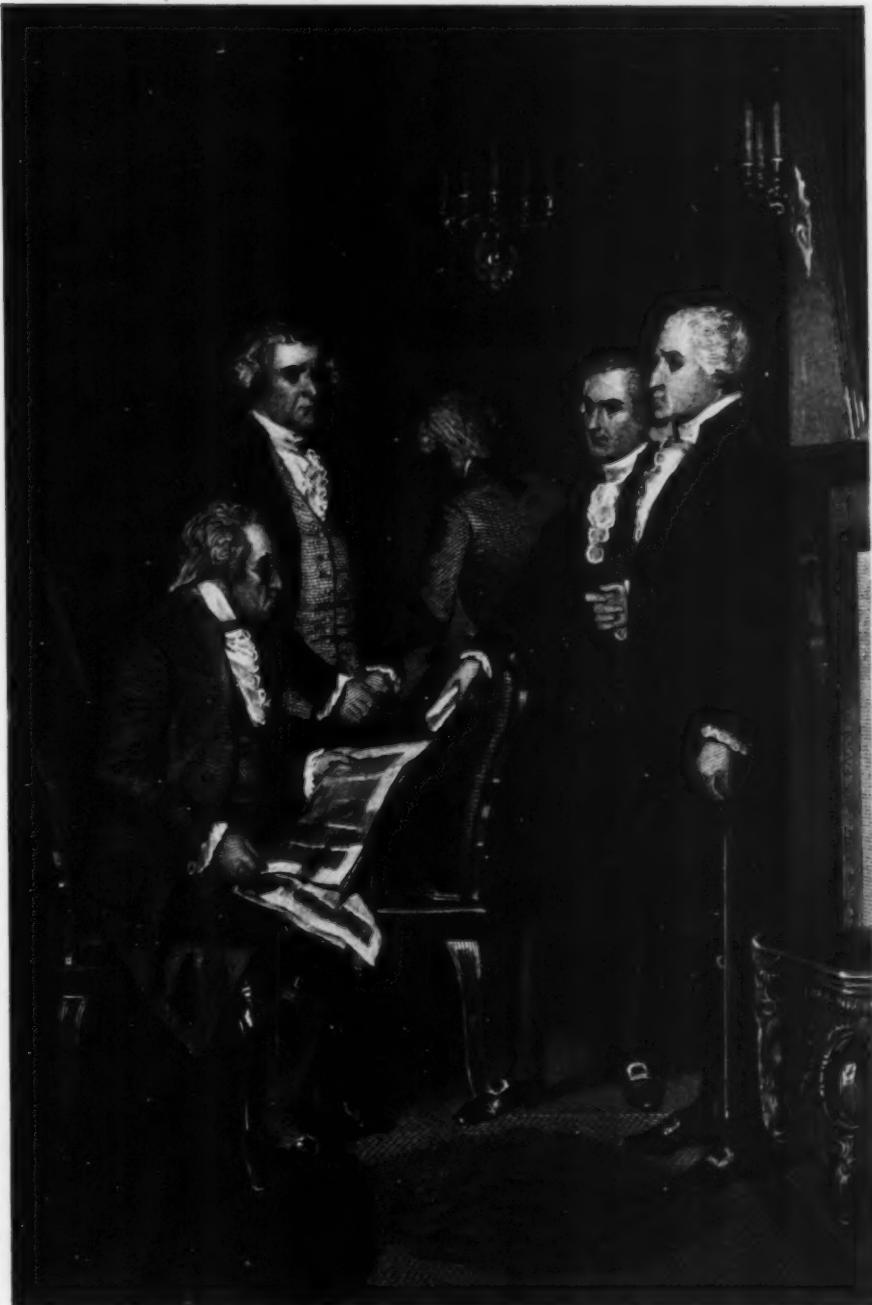
Close following the state dinners came Mrs. Washington's Friday evening receptions. The first of these in this house was described by one of the guests as "brilliant beyond anything you can imagine." These receptions began at seven o'clock. Now the scene was in the rooms above, chiefly the green drawing-room, and with a touch of European form. The richly flowered green brocade sofa was the place of distinction. There, beside Mrs. Washington, sat the honored guest—often Mrs. Adams or Mrs. Morris. The hostess was richly dressed, but (can we believe?) without ornament. In greeting her guests, she rose and made curtsey. The evening was short; by ten o'clock all were gone.

Turn to the political life here. Now, for a decade this mansion was the executive center of our new, doubtful experiment in democracy. From that little upper room that he called his study, George Washington anxiously watched and guided the uncertain footsteps of the young republic. Just "his room," they said—in truth, the tiny watch-tower of our infant nation. Here for seven years the great leader toiled. Here he faced and solved the critical problems that so early beset us; here he held his most confidential interviews; here prepared his most important papers. Why must the picture that rises be so somber a one? Doubtless Washington had happy moments here, moments of enjoyment in his work, moments of rest and content. But that was not the prevailing atmosphere of executive life in this house. Not with such a President

looking out upon such a land—troubled, faction-torn, losing faith in itself. Our vision has to be of a grave and weary man, sitting often before dawn in this little whitewashed room, fighting for the nation's mere existence.

This Philadelphia "White House" saw an important development in our political machinery. Here was born the President's Cabinet. Washington's practice at New York had been to consult his heads of departments separately. Now gradually grew the custom of their meeting with him at his house. Informally at first, then in regular conclave at his summons. Slowly the word cabinet, in its American sense, came into use.

Unhappily, Washington's Cabinet, with all its ability, was discordant, bound to make this home politically a house of dissension. As we see the assembling members some morning at nine o'clock, turning into High Street and approaching the President's door, notice especially two: that very tall, slender, loose-jointed man, scarcely a suggestion of his greatness showing, Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; and that little man, trim, military, inches fairly added by his commanding air, Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. Observe, even though powdered heads should disguise, that both men have red hair—it may help to explain. With these two chief advisers, we see a taking figure of a man, two hundred and eighty pounds of it, andde bonair at that—General Henry Knox, Secretary of War; also another large man, not debonair at all, but slow, heavy, grave—Edmund Randolph, Attorney General. Four members only in the cabinet of that



WASHINGTON'S FIRST CABINET

day. Indeed, at first, Washington did not always include the Attorney General.

We do not know to what room these advisers were shown. Circumstantial evidence points to Washington's study. Indeed, Adams, familiar with the European use of the word, calls that room the President's "Cabinet." But, while we know that a single Secretary calling was shown to the study, yet its size would seem to make cabinet meetings there unlikely.

As the big, grave President at the head of the council table looks about, how different from what he had expected! He had chosen his two chief advisers, Jefferson and Hamilton, knowing their divergent views as to the new government, but believing that great leaders, greatly differing, could act together for the public good. That faith had held pretty well in New York, despite trying moments, but it weakened at the outset in Philadelphia. By now, those two chief advisers were carrying their differences to sharp personal enmity, and were to become the respective heads of political parties venomously antagonistic. The President was amazed, alarmed. He would seek to cure the evil at its source—his own cabinet.

So in this house was waged Washington's long, losing struggle to reconcile Hamilton and Jefferson, and so to allay the dangerous animosity of their followers. How often, and how vainly, he appealed to those warring ministers. He recognized their opposing conceptions of the Republic as fundamental, perhaps inevitable. He asked no change in those conceptions—only the freeing of them from this

personal virulence that was making the very birth of political parties a menace to the nation. He said, "I regret, deeply regret [these bitter differences] and wish devoutly there could be an accommodation of them by mutual yielding." More than one cabinet meeting was postponed to await some lowering of political temperatute.

But not even Washington could break the battle grip of those two intellectual giants. Meeting after meeting of the cabinet, making history in this old house; facing across the table, the quiet, astute Jefferson, and the quick, resourceful Hamilton, politely, mercilessly playing for the final stake—the forcing of one or the other from the cabinet. Usually Knox sided with Hamilton, Randolph with Jefferson, and the conclaves were tournaments.

By the middle of 1792, Washington was wondering as to his tenure of the executive mansion. The city's two-year lease of this Morris home would soon expire, while his own term of office would run until the following spring. As to that "President's House," little headway had been made with it, and, anyhow, Washington had resolved not to live there. From Mount Vernon he wrote Lear to investigate. Lear saw Morris, who assured him that "no idea had ever entered his mind but that his friend should occupy the house as long as he might find it convenient or agreeable." He made it clear that this could include, and he hoped it would, a second term of the presidency.

Washington was re-elected that autumn, and 190 High Street remained his official home for another

four years. Rent continued to be paid to the city, except for a short period after the expiration of the last year, for which the President paid Morris.

In the ceremony of Washington's second inauguration, March 4, 1793, this old mansion had no part except at the outset. Long before the appointed noon hour, was "a great concourse of citizens" to witness the President's departure for Congress Hall. All eyes were upon the imposing equipage drawn up before the door—Washington's famous coach-and-six. Some contemporaries say that on this occasion he left out a

pair of horses, and that it was but a coach-and-four. Anyway, the great vehicle of white and gilt, the spirited bay thoroughbreds, the coachman, footmen, and postilions in white and scarlet, made this one of the most splendid equipages of those colorful times. The door of the house opened, and the majestic Washington, in black velvet, with cockaded hat and slender dress sword, crossed to the waiting coach.

So this old mansion saw George Washington off for his second inauguration—off through a surging, cheering crowd, around Robert Morris' corner.

(To be continued)



### Winners of Magazine Subscription Contest

THE WINNER in the group of States whose membership is over 2,000 is Ohio, *Mrs. James F. Donahoe, State Magazine Chairman*. The winner in the group whose membership is under 2,000 is Oregon, *Mrs. John Y. Richardson, State Magazine Chairman*.

The heartiest congratulations of your National Chairman and the four Vice-Chairmen are extended to these States. The prizes are well deserved, for only by supreme effort on the part of these chairmen was it possible for their States to be victorious. It is the result of hard and constant work, and we do, indeed, congratulate them.

In announcing the winners of the contest, your National Chairman wishes to express her appreciation of the hearty support and co-operation which all State Chairmen and State Regents have given during this campaign.

The contest has been a most gratifying success, evidenced by the fact that 7,800 subscriptions have been received since the contest began (August 1, 1926), making a total number of subscriptions on December 31, of 15,134.

Her one regret is that a prize could not have been given to each State Chairman who has worked so hard and faithfully. Several States in both groups have run very close for first place, and it is regretted that they, too, could not receive a reward, other than the deep satisfaction which they have every right to feel in the conscientious effort they have put forth. The States will be listed as to their rating in the report to Congress.

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE,  
*National Chairman, Magazine Committee.*

# THE GIRL HOME-MAKERS

by

*Carrie Peables Cushman*

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, GIRL HOME-MAKERS COMMITTEE

ON a September day in 1911 a group of little girls gathered in a small dispensary room of Friendly Inn Settlement in the Haymarket region of Cleveland, a neighborhood which had been pronounced the worst district in the United States. The girls had been assembled with difficulty by their hostess, Mrs. William B. Neff, of Western Reserve Chapter, because their Greek and Syrian and Italian fathers were afraid to trust their children to such an unheard-of venture. They were quite content to live in sloth and poverty—"five families in four rooms and every family keeping boarders," as one reporter put it.

From a pound of potatoes and a quart of milk, both unfamiliar articles to the newly arrived, a savory soup was made on the little hot plate at a cost of a penny a bowl. The girls liked it—and their Americanization had begun! The next meeting crowded the small room. The parish priest came at Mrs. Neff's invitation, tasted and approved. "Not now so much divorce," he said.

Western Reserve Chapter sponsored the new work with enthusiasm, raised money, made blue uniforms and white aprons and caps, and in six months two hundred girls were learning to make American homes. For their name a new word was coined, "Home-Makers," which has since grown into common usage.

In October Mrs. Neff was asked to report the work to the State Conference, and it was instantly adopted as a state committee. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, then President General, invited Mrs. Neff to present her work at the D. A. R. Continental Congress in April, and it was made a department without a dissenting vote. Mrs. Scott appointed Mrs. Neff National Chairman, and she served in that capacity during the next administration also. She was made Honorary National Chairman by Mrs. Cooke and again by Mrs. Brosseau.

This small beginning opened one of the most important committees of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is due to the Daughters that almost the first alarm was sounded of the decline of the American home—that hard-won Colonial foundation upon which was built the glory that is America—the alarm that, after fifteen years, is now ringing from pulpit and journal.

The work steadily progressed. In Canton, Ohio, a large cottage was built on public-school grounds for the use of Home-Makers classes, under the auspices of Canton Chapter. In Toledo the Home-Makers of Ursula Wolcott Chapter became so successful that they are now in a charming cottage of their own, financed by the Community Fund, though still under the direction of the Chapter. In Columbus a beauti-

ful apartment has been built in a new settlement under the direction of Columbus Chapter and many new clubs are winning success in other states.

It has been found that the girls require active rather than theoretical work, not merely among foreigners, whose language has no word meaning "home," but among American girls who have little time for training at home.

We rejoice that this committee teaches girls to run a home intelligently and smoothly. Countless examples have shown this. Courses in social etiquette, simple dressmaking, designing, cooking (teaching food values), household decoration and home nursing are given. Throughout the year social affairs are given to accustom the girls to practice what they have learned in the classes.

A club pin has been designed and made by the official jeweler of the D. A. R. which it is hoped will be adopted by the National Society, as it is the replica of one of the recognition medals which is official. This pin is of silver, Priscilla at the distaff, thirteen states surrounding, with *Girl Home-Makers* on the upper half of the rim and D. A. R. on the lower half.

Home-making has been taught as play to the small daughters of the unspeakable dwellings where no object lesson could be seen, girls who had never eaten from a table nor slept between sheets, yet who are to be the mothers of future Americans. And to them it is important to avoid the stigma attached to "housework." It is a curious paradox that, as the immigrant eagerly fills our suburbs with tiny homes which he owns, our own Revolutionary descendants are abandoning their ancestral homes and

flocking to the apartment hotel and kitchenette flat. The immigrant's little home, which he was denied in the old country, is teeming with new little Americans, but our native birth rate is declining at a rate most alarming to the thoughtful Anglo-Saxon who hopes for the future.

These two facts suggest a very large field to the Daughters of the American Revolution in restoring and preserving the dignity of home-making, which was so distinctive in the Colonial households where loyal women worked and loved. It is a difficult craft, requiring more kinds of expert knowledge than almost any other, yet it has never been recognized as a calling by our government. No one rendered greater service during the World War than the house-keeper who fed her family on stinted rations, took the place of sons and servants and helped in countless ways, yet she was almost the only factor who was unthanked. The census taker writes "no occupation" after the most splendid housekeepers' name if she is taking care of her own family. If the mother of a little family in modest circumstances is taken from them, her husband finds that he cannot hire any one woman to take her place—he must hire two or three or break up his home.

This is the present task of the patriotic woman, to dispel the stigma upon home-making as well as to urge its great importance. Everywhere we should be apostles of home culture, holding the home not only our most sacred institution but the fundamental one whose passing would be our profoundest disaster. In the children of today lies our white hope of the future.



Above—BOULDER AND  
BRONZE TABLET PLACED BY  
COL. GEORGE NICHOLAS  
CHAPTER AT THE PLACE  
WHERE THE FIRST LOG CABIN  
WAS BUILT IN MONTGOMERY  
COUNTY, 1775

*Left*—PICTURE OF JOSEPH  
HAMILTON DAVIESS

*Upper left*—BOULDER ERECTED  
BY FRANKFORD CHAPTER



BRONZE TABLET PLACED UPON THE WALL OF THE NEW CAPITOL HOTEL

# KENTUCKY D. A. R. PRESERVE HISTORIC SPOTS

By  
*Mary Allison Burch*

KENTUCKY STATE CHAIRMAN OF PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

**K**ENTUCKY was unusually interested in marking historic spots during the summer and fall of 1925. Six tablets, one marker and one picture have been placed in memory of some Revolutionary hero or in commemoration of a great event in Revolutionary history.

On June 10 the Colonel George Nicholas Chapter, of Mt. Sterling, erected a boulder, with bronze tablet, on the site where the first settlers in Montgomery County built a cabin, June 3, 1773.

The General Evan Shelby Chapter, at Owensboro, unveiled a beautiful picture of Joseph Hamilton Daviess, for whom the county was named. This chapter also placed upon the walls of the Court House a bronze tablet in memory of the boys who lost their lives in the World War.

The Bland Ballard Chapter, of Eminence, placed at the site of the Massacre a tablet in memory of Bland Ballard. At this spot Bland Ballard and his family were massacred by Indians.

The Logan Whitley Chapter, of Stanford, unveiled the official bronze marker for the Revolutionary Soldiers' graves at the tomb of Governor Isaac Shelby, first and fifth Governor of Kentucky. Later this chapter assisted in placing a tablet in memory of Benjamin Logan, who settled St. Asaph's Fort, near which became the site of the next to the oldest town in Kentucky—Stanford.

The Susannah Hart Shelby Chapter, of Frankfort, unveiled a bronze tablet, which was placed upon the walls of the Capital Hotel, site where General Lafayette spent the night during his visit to Kentucky in May, 1825. The same day the Frankfort Chapter, Frankfort, unveiled a boulder, with bronze tablet, at the point where Lafayette entered Frankfort when there in 1825.

Impressive ceremonies were held at each of the unveilings, and many patriotic citizens, Boy Scouts and Legion members have attended.

I wonder if any other State has done so much in six months?

## STATE CONFERENCES

### MISSOURI

Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution met for their 27th Annual Conference at Joplin, October 13, 14, and 15, 1926, and were royally entertained by the Joplin Chapter. On Tuesday evening, preceding the Conference, the hostess chapter entertained the National Officers, State Officers and visiting Daughters at a delightful reception in the Gold Room of the Hotel Connor.

The Conference was held in the auditorium of the First Presbyterian Church, which was well filled Wednesday morning when the bugle call announced the approach of the High School Drum Corps, of sixteen young girls. To their stirring music marched the pages, State Regent, National and State Officers and took their places on the platform. After the opening exercises, Mrs. W. W. Botts, State Regent, introduced the following, who gave short addresses of welcome: Mrs. Frank Oliver, Regent of Joplin Chapter; Mrs. W. N. Andrews, State Registrar, and Mr. J. F. Osborne, the Mayor of Joplin. Response was given by Mrs. J. J. Duncan, State Corresponding Secretary. The State Regent then gave us a splendid message and told of new chapters organized during the past year.

A short memorial service for Missouri Daughters who died this year was conducted by Mrs. Howard Bailey, Mrs. H. P. Wherritt and Mrs. J. S. Calfee.

The chief interest of the session was centered in the report of Mrs. W. R. Painter, Chairman of the Board of Managers of Arrow Rock Tavern, and of Mrs. W. W. Graves, Chairman of the Tavern Finance Committee. The State purchased the Old Tavern for \$5,000, then gave \$1,000 toward its restoration. Missouri D. A. R. members and their friends raised \$20,625.10; so that the total cost of the restored tavern, with the addition of dining room and well equipped kitchen, the installation of steam heat, electric lights and bath rooms, is \$26,625.10.

This outstanding work of the Missouri Daughters is a monument to the patriotism and principles of our National Society that will be far-reaching in its influence for generations to come.

The Old Tavern will inspire State pride, for it stands today resplendent in its former glory. Well equipped to serve the public, and when a hard-surfaced roadway connects Arrow Rock with U. S. Highway No. 40, the success of the Old Tavern as a wayside inn is assured.

The report of the Soldiers' Loan Fund was most interesting. Mrs. John Trigg Moss, who has so successfully furthered this splendid fund, sent the report, which was read by Mrs. Paul D. Kitt.

The fund was started October, 1920, there being at that time urgent need for a source of ready money from which advances could be made to disabled men entering vocational training. The loans were made to disabled men upon application at offices of the Federal Board, a government official assuming responsibility for the fund and acting as trustee. The loans were so heavy and demanded so much time an assistant was later detailed to handle the loans.

The original "Loan Fund for Disabled ex-Service Men" was \$4,348.85, said sum having been contributed by D. A. R. chapters of the State. The loan fund revolved for eight years the loans and re-loans amounting to \$36,320; number of men assisted, 1,546; number of loans made, 2,455; often two loans were made to one man.

These words from the officer who handled the fund are worth repeating: "I, as the government official, who administered the loan fund, wish to assure the Missouri D. A. R. that they took part in a great undertaking; that they came to the assistance of disabled ex-soldiers at a time when they needed it most, and that they actually made possible the re-education of many of these men at a time when no other funds were available." The Veterans Bureau has now made arrangements for handling loans and

has released the Missouri D. A. R. Fund. At this State Conference the money was returned, dollar for dollar, to the chapters that had contributed to the fund.

Another fund that all D. A. R. members are proud of is the "Student Loan Fund." Missouri has the honor of being the first State in our National Society to establish such a fund. Our Endowment Fund has been in operation five years. It has grown until it amounts to \$11,543.53. The Anna Jacob George scholarship has this year been completed and is \$1,000. It now becomes a part of the Student Endowment Fund, making the fund to date, \$12,543.53. All loans are secured by chapters, nine loans being made this year.

President R. M. Good, of the School of the Ozarks, came before the Conference with an invitation to all delegates to visit the school, as it is only 70 miles distant and good roads all the way. He then introduced two students, boys of the senior class. They told of the school and its work.

Two young girls from the school next gave a short musical program. The School of the Ozarks at Hollister is for Missouri boys and girls from this mountain region. Two hundred American children are here, not a foreigner at the school. Several D. A. R. chapters gave scholarships this year. Each scholarship is \$150.

The Memorial Tablet Committee submitted a complete report, Mrs. L. M. Ottowy, Chairman. The beautiful bronze tablet is 34 x 53½ inches; inscribed thereon are the names of forty-three Gold Star boys, the sons and brothers of Missouri D. A. R. members. At the base of the tablet is the D. A. R. insignia.

The dedication was October 2, 1926, in Memorial Hall, State Capitol, Jefferson City. The State Regent presented the tablet to the State through its Chief Executive, Governor Sam Baker. The cost of the tablet was \$300.

The State Librarian's report showed \$180 had been contributed for library work. Only six other States surpassed Missouri in money contributed for this work.

The State Chairman of the Real Daughters Committee has located the graves of forty-seven daughters of Revolutionary soldiers in Missouri, two in Ohio and one in Texas.

This year our Missouri Society ordered more markers for the graves of Real Daughters thirteen graves having been marked.

The State Director, C. A. R., Mrs. Arch McGregor, gave a fine report. Nine wide-awake chapters all doing splendid work. Membership nearing the 200 mark.

Americanization is being stressed by many chapters. Naturalization courts are attended and flags given those receiving citizenship papers. A year round night school for foreigners was reported by a city chapter, the Y. M. C. A. kindly donating the use of a room for this night class.

Nine chapters have adopted the budget system. Twenty-one chapters were 100 per cent.

Two social affairs added greatly to the pleasure of the visitors—a tea at the home of Mrs. C. T. Orr and a banquet on the roof garden of Hotel Connor. Mrs. Russell Magna, Vice-President General from Massachusetts, was the guest of honor. Following the after-dinner speeches, nominations were made for State Officers. The election took place at the regular session, the last morning of the Conference.

For State Officers the nominations had been unanimous and the election was the same. State Regent, Mrs. Benjamin L. Hart, Kansas City; State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Lon Sanders, Webster Groves; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. George Colbert, Maryville; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. P. Wherritt, Independence; State Treasurer, Mrs. Arthur M. Wilson, St. Louis; State Historian, Mrs. Frank Leach, Sedalia; State Registrar, Mrs. Joseph L. Goss, Clinton; State Librarian, Mrs. W. W. Kingsbury, Boonville.

MRS. B. L. HART,  
State Publicity Chairman.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

The 30th annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Pennsylvania was held at the White Swan Hotel in Uniontown, October 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1926, with Mrs. N. Howland Brown, State Regent, presiding. Rev. C. Wallace Petty, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was the speaker the first evening. An informal reception followed the close of the program.



NATIONAL OFFICERS AND STATE OFFICERS ATTENDING THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE,  
OCTOBER 26-29, AT UNIONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

Front Row: Mrs. N. Howland Brown, Pennsylvania State Regent; Mrs. William B. Burney, State Regent of South Carolina; Mrs. Julius Y. Talmage, Vice-President General from Georgia; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorary President General; Mrs. John Brown Heron, Vice-President General from Pennsylvania.

Back Row: Mrs. W. H. Conaway, State Regent of West Virginia; Mrs. Harry Lee Rust, Secretary, Wakefield Memorial Association; Miss Anna M. Grim, Pennsylvania State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Gaius Brumbaugh, Ex-Registrar General; Miss Louisa Ethel Boughner, Regent, Great Meadows Chapter.

Wednesday morning, October 27, the Conference was formally opened by our State Regent. It was a keen disappointment to the delegates that the President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, was unavoidably absent.

The Daughters of Pennsylvania were made welcome to Uniontown by the Mayor of the city, Hon. Robert D. Warman, and by the regents of the two hostess chapters, Miss Louisa Ethel Boughner, Great Meadows Chapter, and Miss Jane Brownfield, Colonel Andrew Lynn Chapter. These greetings were followed by representatives of various organizations and by Mrs. John Brown Heron, Vice-President General from Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorary President General, then delivered the principal address of the morning. Greetings from national, ex-national and ex-state

officers followed. Former Congressman Woods N. Carr delivered the principal address at the afternoon session. The reports of state officers followed.

The report of Mrs. N. Howland Brown, State Regent, was comprehensive and intensely interesting and was closely followed by every Daughter present. Mrs. Brown outlined the various activities of the Society from April to October, calling attention to the fact that there had been crowded into those busy six months many events of unusual interest which will never come our way again. Pennsylvania now has 114 chapters and on October 15 there were 11,017 chapter members and 333 members at large, a gain of 636 members this last year. A new chapter at Lansdowne was authorized by the Organizing Secretary General. Mrs. Brown spoke with appreciation of the Daughters who had accepted appointments



THIRTIETH PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE

Front Row: Mrs. James Clark Work, Organizing Regent, Great Meadows Chapter; Mrs. James T. Ray, State Librarian; Mrs. Joseph B. Arrowsmith, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Fred C. Todd, State Registrar; Mrs. N. Howland Brown, State Regent; Miss Anna M. Grim, State Recording Secretary.

Back Row: Miss Jane Brownfield, Regent, Colonel Andrew Lynn Chapter; Miss Louis Ethel Boughner, Regent, Great Meadows Chapter; Mrs. W. E. Crow, Vice Regent, Great Meadows Chapter.

as chairmen and vice-chairmen of state committees.

Reports from the other state officers and chairmen of State Committees followed, after which the delegates sang the State Song, Pennsylvania.

Wednesday evening a musicale was given by the Uniontown Music Club. This was followed by a reception given by the hostess chapters in honor of the Honorary President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, the Vice-President General from Pennsylvania, Mrs. John Brown Heron, the State Regent, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, the state officers and members of the State Conference.

Thursday morning, October 28, was largely given up to reports by the chapter regents. Rev. C. L. McKee, D. D., made a plea for continued interest and support of the Old Concord School by the Pennsylvania Daughters.

Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, chairman

of the Contact Committee for the Sesqui-Centennial, was unable to attend the Conference and read her report on The Washington House on High Street.

Thursday afternoon was given up to two most interesting automobile trips provided; one trip was a ride over the mountains on the historic National Pike, with tea at the Summit Hotel. This included a visit to the site of Fort Necessity in the Great Meadows, where Washington suffered his only defeat. The other trip was a visit to Friendship Hill Mansion, built by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas Jefferson.

Thursday evening Rev. W. Herbert Burk, D. D., founder of the Washington Memorial Chapel, gave an illustrated lecture on Valley Forge. All Pennsylvania Daughters feel that Valley Forge is their special shrine; and now that the Washington Memorial Window is theirs, they have a still deeper interest in that "poem in stone."

The resolutions adopted at the business session Friday morning, October 29, presented by the chairman, Mrs. Oliver H. Meyers, included, in addition to those thanking the individuals and organizations that had so wonderfully entertained the Conference, an endorsement of the National Wakefield Memorial Association; an expression of approval of the reorganization of the genealogical work in the State Library at Harrisburg and the appointment of a trained genealogist; a recommendation that William Penn's birthday be observed annually in all public schools of the State of Pennsylvania as Pennsylvania Day and in view of the social unrest of the present day and the propaganda being circulated in our midst, a resolution was passed for the renewal of our pledge and our loyal support of the principles and ideals for which our organization stands.

The Pennsylvania State Conference will meet at Bedford Springs in 1927, through the invitation of the five chapters in that vicinity.

CLARA M. H. MCGUIGAN,  
*State Chairman of Publicity.*

#### WEST VIRGINIA

The 21st annual meeting of the West Virginia State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Elkins, Randolph County, October 13 and 14, 1926, Mrs. Waiteman H. Conaway, State Regent, presiding. More than one hundred delegates and members from 27 of the 30 chapters of the state were present.

Greetings were extended by the John Hart Chapter, hostess, the Randolph County Historical Society, the H. W. Daniels Post of the American Legion and the state division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. W. H. Vaught, State Vice Regent, responded to these greetings. Among the guests were Mrs. Livingstone Schuyler, New York, and Mrs. Harry Hyman, San Antonio, Texas, a native daughter of Randolph County. Interesting reports of committee and chapter activities were given showing healthy activity on lines of national and state work, especial stress being laid upon the historical work of the organization. A special committee was authorized to compile from county depositories early records, wills, deeds, marriages and soldiers' graves.

An impressive memorial service was held for two honorary state officers who have died

during the year, Mrs. John McCulloch, Honorary State Historian, and Mrs. Parks Fisher, State Regent 1914-1916.

Elkins, a beautiful little city, nestling among the mountains, has a background unusually rich in historical lore, so that it was especially fitting that the Conference should assist in unveiling several markers at this time. The first was a Spanish War Marker at the site of Roney's Fort. A native boulder bears the following inscription:

"Site of Roney's Fort  
Built in 1772  
Destroyed by Indians 1781  
Community largely massacred or captured

This marker erected by  
Zan F. Collett - Camp No. 4  
Spanish American War Veterans  
1926"

A marker for the site of the Colonel Ben Wilson Fort was erected by a number of his descendants and unveiled on Thursday, October 14. The address was made by Hon. C. R. Byrne, of Charleston, a great-great grandson of Col. Wilson. The inscription is as follows:

"This rock is the cornerstone of  
Wilson Fort—erected 1774  
Half-mile opposite in bottom."

Colonel Ben Wilson  
1747-1827  
Founder of Randolph County  
Senior officer West of Alleghany  
When Tygart Valley was the  
English Frontier."

A third and last marker was that erected by the John Hart Chapter near the site of Friend's Fort, which bears the insignia of the N. S. D. A. R. on a native crystalline sandstone. A large bronze tablet bears the inscription:

"Near this marker is the site of  
Friend's Fort—Built in 1772  
Jonas Friend and Joseph Friend  
Braved the wilderness and established  
a settlement on the frontier.  
Joseph Friend was later Captain  
in the Revolution.

Placed by John Hart Chapter, D. A. R.  
A. D. 1926.  
Elkins, West Virginia."

Mrs. Talbott, Regent of the John Hart Chapter, presided at this unveiling and our State Regent in her usual gracious manner assisted in the three ceremonies.

(Mrs. Geo.) MARY M. DEBOLT,  
*State Historian.*

## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

*To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.*

**Tawasentha Chapter** (Slingerlands, (N. Y.) was so named because of its location in the Vale of Tawasentha, celebrated by Longfellow in *Hiawatha*. It was organized in 1907 and is the youngest of three Albany County Chapters, and although small its activities and achievements are noteworthy. National and State obligations have been promptly met, including contributions for National Old Trails Road, Ellis Island, Manual for Immigrants, Tamasee School, American International, Benedetta de Francisco and Philippine Scholarship Funds, Margaret Corbin Memorial, New York room in Memorial Continental Hall, books for the Library and relics for the Museum. Members have purchased Constitution Hall bonds and have contributed to the fund for the Memorial tablet in our State Capitol in memory of the New York Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

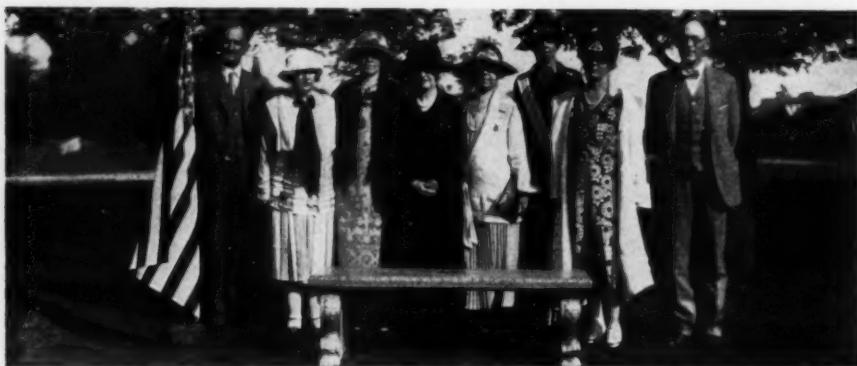
The Chapter has located and verified 32 graves of Revolutionary soldiers; we observe Decoration Day and Constitution Day; we foster the planting of Memorial trees and we register a fifty per cent subscription to the Daughters of the American Revolution

Magazine. We direct Americanization work in the public schools, offer annual prizes to the pupils for patriotic work and we have presented large wall cards with the American's Creed to the day schools, Sunday schools, libraries and Y. W. C. A. rooms. In addition to regular monthly meetings, we have sponsored benefits and social affairs.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the National Society was celebrated by unveiling a bronze tablet set in a granite boulder on the grounds of the historic New Scotland Presbyterian Church, organized in 1787. In this churchyard are buried soldiers of the Revolution from whom several members of Tawasentha Chapter trace their lineage. Mrs. Charles W. Nash gave an address and she was followed by Dr. Elwood Hendrick of Columbia University—a native of New Scotland—who delighted the audience with reminiscences and anecdotes of the early fathers and founders of the church, among whom were his own progenitors. Mrs. William Lloyd, Chapter Regent, presided at the dedicatory services and presented the Memorial to the church officers. Mrs. Henry O'Brien, Chapter



BOULDER UNVEILED AT NEW SCOTLAND CHURCH BY TAWASENTHA CHAPTER



UNVEILING OF BENCH AT FREMONT PARK, GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, BY THE GENERAL RICHARD GRIDLEY CHAPTER, D. A. R. JUNE 10, 1926

Historian, expressed deep appreciation at the helpfulness of her committee and others who had assisted in making the day one long to be remembered.

HARRIET ASPINWALL HILTON,  
Corresponding Secretary.

**Thomas Wynne Chapter** (Greenville, Texas) on Feb. 22, 1926, gave a silver tea and relic display, exhibiting many articles of value and historic interest. In June we entertained 150 guests at the Country Club with a card party. In honor of our Honorary and Organizing Regent, Mrs. C. B. Jones, our Chapter took a chair in Constitution Hall. Mrs. Jones is also the State Regent of Texas. We shall also contribute to the fund for the Texas chair, taken in honor of General Robert E. Lee.

Last year we placed a rough stone of Texas pink granite to mark the historic spot where the old National Central Road of the Republic of Texas crosses the Jefferson Highway, six miles north of Greenville. This road was established and surveyed by an order from the Congress of the Republic of Texas in 1844, by Mr. Stell, who was a resident of Lamar County. On Memorial Day, 1926, the stone was unveiled with impressive ceremonies. Mrs. Will Cantrell, our Regent, was in charge of the program, and having acted as chairman of the committee, presented the marker to the Chapter. Mrs. L. L. Bowman, a former Regent, made a few appropriate remarks, accepting the Committee's work. Greetings were extended by the State Regent, Mrs. C. B.

Jones, and by Mrs. J. E. Wilkins, representing the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The principal address was given by Judge L. L. Bowman, who delivered an interesting and authentic history of this locality in Texas. While the assemblage sang "America," the red, white and blue ribbons which held the flag that veiled the monument were loosened by E. B. Stroud, Jr., the grandson of Mrs. Jones.

We have an enrollment of more than fifty members, two of whom we feel especially honored to have: our State Regent, Mrs. C. B. Jones, and the President of the Federated Clubs of Texas, Mrs. J. U. Fields. Beginning in October we have nine meetings each year, besides our social meetings.

MRS. H. O. NORWOOD, Historian.

**General Richard Gridley Chapter** (Glendale, Calif.). On July 10, 1926, the members of the Chapter, representatives of patriotic organizations of Glendale, members of the Park Commission and Daughters from visiting Chapters, gathered in Fremont Park. The purpose of this large meeting was the unveiling of the bench in the park by the Chapter, in commemoration of the part General John C. Fremont had in California history. After a long search for some suitable place to put a marker, it was decided that the park is the only place in Glendale that can be called historic. It was formerly called Patterson Park, but at the urgent request of the Chapter the name was changed. General Fremont and his army camped on or near this location.

The retiring Regent, Miss Ida D. Myers, presided at the meeting, as during her regency the money was raised and the bench was ordered. The impressive program was as follows: The Chapter ritual; the flag salute and singing "America." Welcome, by Miss Ida D. Myers; greetings, Mrs. Lyman Stookey, Vice-President General; a solo by Mrs. Marie Oliver Moran. The bench was unveiled by Mrs. E. M. Kennedy, former historian and originator of the "Bench Plan," and Mrs. W. A. Sayler, Past Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag. Then came the presentation of the bench by Mrs. E. W. W. Hayward, who was Chairman of the Bench Committee and Regent-elect. The Memorial was accepted by the Chairman of the Park Commission, the Rev. Charles M. Calderwood. Professor Osgood Hardy, of Occidental College, gave an address, and the exercises concluded with the benediction.

A large flag veiled the bench, and was the gift of Mrs. Clara M. Field, one of the Chapter members. The bench is terra cotta and

bears a bronze plate with the insignia of the Society and is appropriately inscribed.

IDA D. MYERS,  
Retiring Regent.

**John Conner Chapter** (Connersville, Ind.). The season of 1925-26 was opened by the unveiling of a monument honoring the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Fayette County. This consists of a boulder with a bronze tablet, on which are engraved the names of these soldiers. It is located in beautiful Dale Cemetery on the outskirts of the city. The ceremonies, planned by Mrs. R. B. Belknap, our Regent, assisted by the members of the Regent's Committee, consisted of an introductory address by Mrs. F. I. Barrows, of Indianapolis, who introduced Mrs. Harry Sheridan, of Frankfort. Mrs. Sheridan, who is director of the D. A. R. for central Indiana, gave the dedicatory address and Mrs. Tracy B. Johnson and Mrs. P. H. Kensler, both past Regents, unveiled the stone. Mrs. W. E. Ochiltree had charge of a beautiful memorial service honor-



MONUMENT ERECTED BY THOMAS WYNNE CHAPTER OF GREENVILLE, TEXAS

ing the ten deceased members of the Chapter.

John Conner Chapter organized in 1909 with a membership of 12; we now have more than 75 members. We also have a C. A. R., who always furnish the program for Flag Day. This is usually an all-day meeting in the country.

We do our best to follow the high standards set for us in every way, contributing to the various causes as much as is possible. Each year three cash prizes are awarded to pupils in the local schools for essays written on some historical subject. We have held no large entertainments, but our chapter affairs have been well attended and greatly enjoyed.

AURELIA CORTELYOU LEWIS,  
Historian.

**Milwaukee Chapter** (Milwaukee, Wis.). On June 4, 1926, in Greenridge Cemetery, at Kenosha, Wis., was unveiled the Real Daughter marker on the grave of Mrs. Louisa Capron Thiers, Wisconsin's last "Real Daughter," who passed on, on February 17, at the remarkable age of 111 years.

The program was arranged by Mrs. Charles D. Weeks, a Past Regent of the Milwaukee Chapter. The relatives and friends of Mrs. Thiers were escorted to the grave by a delegation of Boy Scouts, who opened the ceremony with the bugle call and echo. Dr. Burns Martin, of Kenosha, read from the Scriptures.

Mrs. Herbert Lindsay, Regent of the Milwaukee Chapter, delivered a fine address. Mrs. Ralph Hess, of Madison, Wis., State Regent, and Mrs. F. A. Seeber, of Waterloo, Wis., State Chairman of the Real Daughters Committee, were speakers. A tribute to Mrs. Thiers, written by Mrs. F. H. Seeber, was read by Mrs. C. N. Childs, of Milwaukee.

Two great-grandchildren of Mrs. Thiers, Elizabeth and Frederick Hannahs, of Kenosha, unveiled the bronze tablet, which is nine by six inches, and bears the wheel and distaff, insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the simple inscription "Real Daughter".

FLORENCE ECHOLS,  
Historian.



MONUMENT ERECTED BY JOHN CONNER CHAPTER

**Elizabeth Marshall Martin Chapter** (Trenton, Tenn.). We have had a successful year managed financially and socially by competent Chairmen.

Have contributed to Devil's Fork School, and also sent Christmas presents to the children of said school. Contributed to Ellis Island fund, Philippine Endowment, and Student Loan Fund.

In December a tree planting took place with appropriate ceremonies on the campus of the school, in honor of two noted educators who served this school for over thirty years, and also one in memory of the boys from this county who lost their lives in the World War.

Birthdays of Washington and Jefferson were fittingly observed, also citizens week. Medal awarded to pupil in high school making the best grade in United States history.

The year's study on famous pictures, under the able leadership of our historian, has been most interesting and instructive.

LUCY H. HILL,  
Secretary.

**William Kenley Chapter** (Latrobe, Pa.) has been organized fourteen years. During this time we have enjoyed a steady growth, beginning with twelve charter members in 1912, and now can boast of a membership of seventy-eight members with eight papers pending. We have been represented at the Continental Congress by one or more members every year since our organization; also at the state convention.

At the October, 1924, meeting, a Regent's Bar was presented to the new Regent, Mrs. Isabelle Donnelly, by Mrs. Howard Cunningham, of the Constitution Chapter, Washington, D. C., in memory of her sister, the late Mrs. Jane Zimmers Hughes, our beloved departed Regent.

The work of our Chapter embraces the four fundamental principles on which this country was founded: religion, home and family life, education, and patriotism. We hold nine meetings each year and at each meeting an inspiring and instructive program is carried out. The February meeting always takes the form of a Colonial tea, and the June meeting is always held on or near Flag Day, with an outing for the members and their children.

Constitution Day, Sept. 17, 1925, the Regent and a number of the members attended the services of the Major Gen. Arthur St. Clair Chapter, Daughters 1812, when they placed and dedicated an official 1812 marker on the grave of Hamilton Beatty at Unity Churchyard. Hamilton Beatty was the son of Benjamin Beatty, a Revolutionary soldier.

Each year we furnish the manuals for the Americanization school conducted in our city; we also keep in repair the American flag which is kept afloat in the yard at our high school building. A contribution and Christmas box were sent to Ellis Island; also Christmas bags to soldiers at Hampton Roads, besides doing local charitable work. We send each year a substantial gift to Martha Berry School and to the Concord School.

\* We are assisting in Genealogical work, copying tombstone records of people born prior to 1820 and by compiling other local data. In the D. A. R. section of our high school library the Chapter has placed a set of Pennsylvania Archives and an autographed copy of "Memories of Westmoreland County" which was presented to the Chapter by Attorney Albert H. Bell, the author; also a collection of stories and biographies of early settlers of Pennsylvania, the gift of our Regent.

LOUISE CESSNA HUMMER,  
Historian.

**Craighead-Dunlap Chapter** (Wadesboro, N. C.). The crowning achievement of our Chapter's history was successfully consummated December 4, 1924, when we unveiled two bronze tablets on the pilasters of the Court House to the brave men and women, white and colored, who answered the nation's call in the World War.

The exercises began with a patriotic parade, which was led by a line of World War soldiers and sailors. After them came flag-decorated cars in which rode the Regent, Mrs. H. H. McLendon, Mayor Parsons, Hon. Josephus Daniels and those who participated in the unveiling ceremonies. The War Mothers, Confederate Veterans, Boy Scouts and school children also took part.

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson administration, made the principal address of the day; and carried

his audience with him while he related daring exploits of our boys in France and on the sea.

The Regent next presented the tablets to the county, and expressed the Chapter's great pleasure and satisfaction in thus being able to honor our heroes. Mr. B. M. Covington, a veteran of the World War, made a gracious speech of acceptance.

The climax of the day came when the immense crowd which had filled the auditorium to overflowing, adjourned to the front of the building. At the moment when the military band played "The Star Spangled Banner," little Betsy Shaw Pruette, Rosa Hardison, Dunlap Covington and Hill Clark, Jr., dressed to represent the army, navy, aviation and Red Cross, slowly, drew aside the flags which covered the tablets.

The memorial, unique of its kind in the state, is deserving of praise, for it preserves a lasting record of every man and woman who responded in the time of the world's great conflict. One tablet contains the names of the white people, while the other proclaims the patriotism of the colored race. We be-

lieve this to be one of the very few memorials to the negro in the South. The names of those who paid the supreme sacrifice are marked with gold stars.

The members of the Chapter served dinner after the program to the World War Veterans, Confederate soldiers, War Mothers, Boy Scouts and numerous others.

An athletic meet in the afternoon brought to a close the proudest and most glorious day in the history of the Chapter.

ELIZABETH DIVINE HORNE,  
Press Chairman.

**Col. Jonathan Bayard Smith Chapter,** (Middletown, Ohio). A special day banquet and program on Flag Day completed our year's work, of which we are very proud, although we are small in number. We have fifty-one members, half of whom are living away or inactive for various reasons.

We have met our obligations, however, and at our last meeting Mrs. Jane Sorg purchased a chair in Constitution Hall for the Chapter, in memory of her mother. We have planted trees, placed volumes in the Library in mem-



FLOYD HOMESTEAD, MARKED BY D. A. R. CHAPTER



REAL DAUGHTER MARKER PLACED BY COL. JONATHAN BAYARD SMITH CHAPTER

ory of our departed members, placed flags, donated prizes for essays and other various movements to promote D. A. R. influence and good patriotism.

On May 23 the Chapter unveiled a bronze tablet placed by the grandchildren of Nancy Compton Chamberlin, a "Real Daughter," and a national D. A. R. The program was in part a brief history and tribute by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. H. O. Miller. The unveiling was by Mrs. Howard Monger, a granddaughter, and a wreath placed by Mrs. Olive Blair. The ritual service and prayer by the chaplain, followed by the singing of "America", closed the service. Nancy Compton Chamberlin was the daughter of Capt. Joseph Compton, an aide to Washington during the winter at Valley Forge. He enlisted at the age of seventeen and served throughout the war, and also five years in the service afterwards.

It is our aim to enlarge both our number and the work our forefathers planned and fought for, one hundred and fifty years ago.

MAUDE WHITE MONGER,  
*Historian.*

**General William Floyd Chapter** (Boonville, New York). In Westernville, a little country hamlet, about fifteen miles from Boonville, in Oneida County, at the old Floyd homestead, General William Floyd Chapter erected to the memory of General William Floyd on the large granite rock from which he was accustomed to mount his horse a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

1734 This marks the Home of  
General William Floyd,  
A Signer of  
The Declaration of Independence  
Representative in Congress  
and New York State Senate.  
Buried in Westerville Cemetery  
Erected by  
General William Floyd Chapter  
Daughters of American Revolution  
of Boonville, New York.

The ceremony incident to the unveiling took place on July 24, 1925. The program opened with the call to order by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Donald H. Douglass. Then followed invocation by Rev. William Griffith, pastor of Westernville Presbyterian Church. The Flag Salute, preceded by the song "America," was followed by remarks from Dr. Montgomery H. Sicard, of New York City, great-great-grandson of General Floyd and the present owner of the historic Floyd homestead, and Mrs. Charlotte A. Pitcher, of Utica, trustee of the New York State Historical Society. Members of the Chapter and other guests were later entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Sicard at the old homestead.

General William Floyd was born at Mastic, Long Island, December 17, 1734, and died at Westernville, August 4, 1821. He was a descendant of Richard Floyd (born in Wales in 1620).

SARA WHITE LEWIS,  
Historian

**New Boston Chapter** (New Boston, N. H.). On Flag Day the Chapter unveiled a bronze tablet marking the site of the first



BOULDER UNVEILED BY NEW BOSTON CHAPTER

church built and recorded by the town of New Boston. Many of the citizens were present, and the children of the public schools attended in a body. The program was interesting and appropriate. Assembly call was given by a World War Veteran, Mr. Franklin Mace. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Louis W. Swanson, pastor of Presbyterian Church. Then a very inspiring sketch of the first church was given by Mrs. F. A. D. Atwood, founder and first Regent of the Chapter. The granite boulder and tablet were presented by the Regent, Miss Blanche E. Dodge, a descendant of one of the members of this first church. Mr. William O. Dodge, Chairman of the Selectmen, accepted the monument for the town. The closing ritual was used. Taps was sounded by Mr. Mace.

The boulder was draped with a flag of local historical interest. This flag was made by hand just after the fall of Fort Sumter. Mrs. F. A. D. Atwood, who read the sketch of the first church, helped make the flag sixty-five years ago. It was unfurled at that time in our village and was used all through the Civil War.

The two young people who unveiled the tablet were Elizabeth and John Hagland, descendants of Revolutionary soldiers who went from New Boston. They were dressed in picturesque colonial costumes.

The inserted bronze tablet bears the following inscription:

Erected by the New Boston Chapter  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
on the site of the first church  
built and recorded by the town of New Boston  
in 1768  
and occupied by the Presbyterian Society.

BLANCHE E. DODGE,  
Regent.

**Captain Job Knapp Chapter** (East Douglas, Mass.), has during the year placed the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in the public library. In June services were held at the two Norway maple memorial trees recently set out and a bouquet placed at the foot of each tree. The cemetery at Douglas Center was then visited and flowers were placed on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, including that of Capt. Job Knapp, for whom the Chapter was named. We have finished paying our quota to the Dormitory at Springfield, Mass. We have made contributions to various patriotic causes. We have been privileged to have our State Regent with us as a guest at one of our meetings.

ABIE POTTER MARSH,  
Historian.

**La Salle Chapter** (Corinth, Miss.), from "away down South in the land of cotton," sends greetings to the readers of our splendid magazine and a short report of the past year's work and accomplishments.

Supervised by a fine set of officers and an efficient Board of Management, the Chapter continued to grow in interest, numbers, and activities.



LA SALLE CHAPTER DEDICATES MARKER TO REAL DAUGHTER

Eleven chapter and four board meetings were held; the first meeting being a "Musical Tea," given by the Regent in honor of twelve new members.

The historical research committee compiled a history of the Colbert family and also located the old Natchez Trace in Prentiss County, where the state Society will erect a boulder under the supervision of La Salle Chapter and Natchez Trace Chapter at Booneville, Miss.

In November a bronze marker was placed at grave of Real Daughter, Eleanor McFerrin Curlee, at Rienzi Cemetery. Members and friends attended the unveiling ceremonies, presided over by the Regent, at which time Col. Frances Marion Curlee, of St. Louis, a grandson, delivered an inspiring patriotic address, and Frances Marion Curlee, Jr., unveiled the flag-draped marker over the flower-covered grave.

The 35th anniversary of the N. S. D. A. R., and Washington's birthday were both appropriately celebrated. Flag day was observed at a picnic given by the Chapter in

compliment to William Aylett Chapter, C. A. R.

La Salle Chapter has purchased a "Constitution Hall" bond; presented two history medals, D. A. R. Magazine and several books to the city schools; presented two genealogical books to Memorial Continental Hall Library; sent a box to Ellis Island; planted trees, sent pictures and descriptions of two historic trees; had Thrift and Citizenship talks at schools; led the state in publicity work; and contributed to a number of worthy causes, including D. A. R. schools. Total disbursements \$522, saving account nearly \$400.

Members had the pleasure of entertaining at historic Shiloh, the State Regent, Mrs. Calvin S. Brown, and the State President, Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs. La Salle Chapter will have the honor of entertaining, next March, the Mississippi State Conference, and has extended a cordial invitation to Mrs. Brosseau and her official family to attend.

MADGE RAY EVERETT,  
Regent.



## REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

### WHOSE ANCESTORS ARE THESE?

#### Elizabeth Cooke Pickett

References: For service, Fauquier County "Minutes 1775 to 1783". Bulletin Fauquier Historical Society, Vol. I, No. 4, page 362. For Lineage, Fauquier County Will Book I, page 110, Hardy's Colonial Families of the Southern States of America, pp. 415, 416.

Elizabeth Cooke, born at Woodbury, Gloucester Co., Va. 1712; died at Paradise, Fauquier Co., Va. 1800; married at Petworth Parish, Gloucester Co., May 2, 1739, William Pickett, born Westmoreland Co., Va., 1700; died in Fauquier Co. 1766; his will is dated Sep. 26, and proven Nov. 24, 1766, in which he names his "loving wife Elizabeth Pickett," daughters Sarah Pickett and Mary Ann Marshall, sons Martin, William, John Reuben and George Pickett. Executor's wife Elizabeth Pickett and sons Martin and William Pickett. Said children: 1. Martin, b. 1740; d. 1804; m. May 13, 1764, Ann Blackwell, b. 1747; d. 1802; 2. William, b. 1742; d. 1814; m. about 1769 Lucy (Blackwell) Green, b. 1750; d. after 1814; 3. John, b. 1744; d. 1803; m. Hannah Withers, d. after 1803; 4. Reuben, b. 1745; d. (uncertain); m. 1773 Elizabeth Day; 5. Mary Ann, b. 1747; d. after 1809; m. 1766 William Marshall, b. 1735; d. 1809; 6. Sarah, b. 1750; d. after 1808; m. 1773 James Withers, who d. 1808; 7. George, b. 1753; d. 1792; m. Margaret (Sanderson) Flint. (Hardy's Colonial Families of the Southern States of America, pp. 415, 416).

Her service in the Revolution was furnishing provision for the use of the troops, "Elizabeth Pickett 325 lbs. of beef." (Bulletin, Fauquier Historical Society, Vol. I, No. 4, p. 361).

#### Theodosia Lynn Ruddle

References: For service, Arkansas Gazette, of Little Rock, Ark., of Oct. 6, 1830. For Lineage, Family Bible, owned by heirs of her grandson William Byers Ruddell, of Batesville, Ark.

Theodosia Lynn, born in Virginia, June 13, 1763; and died near Batesville, Independence Co., Ark. Sep. 30, 1830; married at Ruddell Station, Ky., April 12, 1779, George Ruddell, born Virginia, Feb. 14, 1757; died near Batesville, Independence Co., Ark., March 10, 1846.

The following is taken from the Arkansas Gazette, of Oct. 6, 1830: "Died:—In Independence County, Mrs. Theodosia Ruddell, consort of George Ruddell, on September 30, 1830. She was taken prisoner at the seige of Ruddell's Station, by the British and Indians in 1779 and continued with them about two years in Upper Canada, undergoing many privations and difficulties without a murmur. She received a slight wound during the above seige, while engaged in preparing balls for her husband and others, but this did not deter her from the arduous task which she had undertaken. Her noble example stimulated others at a time which tried men's souls," etc.

Married at Ruddell Station, April 12, 1779, George Ruddell & Theodosia Lynn.

Born February 14, 1757, George Ruddell.

Born June 15, 1763, Theodosia Lynn Ruddell.

Born May 17, 1781, Sarah, daughter of George & Theodosia Ruddell.

Born February 14, 1783, Elizabeth, daughter of George & Theodosia Ruddell.

Born June 8, 1785, Abraham, son of George & Theodosia Ruddell.

Born January 8, 1788, Isaac, son of George & Theodosia Ruddell.

Born June 12, 1793, John, son of George & Theodosia Ruddell.

Born September 10, 1796, George, son of George & Theodosia Ruddell.

Born March 12, 1799, Rebecca, daughter of George & Theodosia Ruddell.

Born November 10, 1801, Cornelius, son of George & Theodosia Ruddell.

Isaac Ruddell, d. Feb. 5, 1815, aged 27.

Theodosia Ruddell, d. Sept. 30, 1830, aged 67.

Rebecca Harris, daughter of George Ruddell, died November 15, 1838, age 39.

Sarah Sumers, daughter of George Ruddell, died (blurred) 1839, age 58.

Corneilus Ruddell died January 15, 1842, age 41.

George Ruddell, our father, died March 10, 1846, age 89.

Abraham Ruddell, died November 22, 1855, age 70.

John Ruddell April 17, 1867, age 74.

### David Minge

References: For service, Auditor's Account Book for 1779, p. 162: For Lineage, Hardy's Colonial Families of the Southern States of America, p. 154, and Charles City County Wills.

David Minge, born at Weynoke, Charles City Co., Va., about the year 1746; died at Weynoke, Charles City Co., Va., 1781; will dated May 16, 1779; probated Nov. 7, 1781, names wife Christiana Minge, sons John and George Hunt Minge, daughters Rebecca J., Ann S. and Judith Bray Minge; he married in York Co., Va., 1765, Christiana Shields, born Dec. 23, 1745; died after 1790. Said children: 1. John, b. abt. 1766; m. 1st June 6, 1795, Sarah Harrison; & 2nd Aug. 12, 1812, Sarah Short (Stewart) Lightfoot; 2. George Hunt, b. abt. 1768; d. 1808; m. Frances Dandridge; 3. Rebecca Jones, b. abt. 1770; m. John Dandridge; 4. Ann Shields, b. 1772; d. 1800; unmarried. 5. Judith Bray, b. 1780; m. Edmund Christian. (Hardy's Colonial Families of the Southern States of America, p. 154).

David Minge served as Captain of Charles City County Militia, 1776 to 1779. (Auditor's Account Book for 1779, p. 164.)

### Elizabeth Harrison Scott

References: For service, Fauquier County "Minutes 1775 to 1783". Bulletin Fauquier Historical Society, Vol. I, No. 4, page 363. For Lineage, Fauquier County Wills, & Hayden's Virginia Families, pp. 600, 601.

Elizabeth Harrison, born in Prince William Co., Va., Feb., 1740; died at Clermont, Fauquier Co., Va., Nov. 9, 1823; married in Prince William Co., Va., about 1760, James

Scott, born Jan. 8, 1742; died 1779; his will probated Nov. 22, 1779, names wife Elizabeth Scott, daughters Sarah, Frances, Elizabeth and Nancy Scott, and sons Alexander, James, Cuthbert and Thomas Scott; wife Elizabeth Scott, son Cuthbert Scott and brother-in-law Cuthbert Harrison, executors. Said children: 1. Alexander, b. 1762; d. 1819; m. 1st 1786 Frances Whitting; 2nd 1813 Sarah Butler (Henry) Campbell; 2. Frances Harrison, b. 1764-5; d. 1839; m. 1786 Gustavus Brown Horner; 3. Sarah, b. abt. 1767; d. unm.; 4. Ann, b. abt. 1769; m. 1800 William Brown; 5. Elizabeth, b. 1771; d. 1858; m. 1788 Lawrence Ashton; 6. James; 7. Thomas; 8. Cuthbert, who must have been the eldest son, & b. abt. 1761, as he was one of his father's executors in 1779; he m. a Miss Waugh. (Fauquier County Wills, and Hayden's Virginia Families, pp. 600, 601.)

Elizabeth Scott furnished provision for the use of the troops. "Elizabeth Scott 250 lbs. of beef." (Bulletin, Fauquier Historical Society, Vol. I, No. 4, p. 363.)

### William Gaines

References: For service, Certificate from War Department. For Lineage, Gaines Genealogy, by L. P. Gaines, pp. 65, 66.

William Gaines, born in Culpeper Co., Va., Mar. 13, 1754; died Prince William Co., Va., after 1800; married in Stafford Co., Va., about 1772 Jane Botts (his cousin), born Jan. 3, 1757; and had issue: 1. Richard, m. Miss Shumate; 2. Nathaniel; 3. Cornelius, b. 1779; m. Susanna Foster, b. 1786; 4. Augustine, m. Ann Brawner. 5. Daughter, m. a Mr. Wyatt; 6. Daughter, m. a Mr. Wyatt. (Prince William County Records, Deeds. & Gaines Genealogy, p. 66.)

William Gaines served as a private in Captain Joseph Spencer's Co., 7th Va. Reg., commanded by Col. Alexander McClenachan, enlisted April 10, 1777, discharged Mar. 3, 1778. (Certificate from War Department.)

### Charles Carnan (or Carlan)

Reference: For service, Unpublished Records of Maryland, Vol. 2, p. 328; Lineage, Hardy's Colonial Families of the Southern States of America, pp. 444, 445; and Baltimore Co. Records.

Charles Carnan, born in Baltimore Co., Md., Dec. 6, 1760; died at Hampton, Baltimore Co., July 17, 1829; married at Belmont, Baltimore Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1782, Priscilla Dorsey, born July 12, 1762; Issue: 1. Charles Ridgeley, b. Aug. 26, 1783; m. Maria Campbell; 2. Rebecca Dorsey, b. Mar. 6, 1686; m. Charles Wallace Hanson; 3. Prudence Gough, b. Nov. 10, 1788; (Note: Charles Carnan's uncle, Charles Ridgeley, died June 28, 1790, and bequeathed a large part of his fortune to his nephew and namesake, upon the condition that henceforth he be known as Charles Carnan Ridgeley, in 1790, by a special act of the Legislature, he became Charles Carnan Ridgeley, and thus he is known in history. And his children, born after this date, were known as Ridgeleys, and those before by the name of Carnan.) 4. John, b. Jan. 9, 1790; m. 1st Oct. 15, 1812, Prudence Gaugh Carroll; 2nd Jan. 8, 1828, Eliza Eichelberger Ridgeley; 5. Prudence Gaugh, b. June 15, 1791; d. July 6, 1847; m. Dec. 26, 1811, George Howard; 6. Ashal, b. Aug. 20, 1792; m. Nov. 7, 1811, James Carroll, Jr.; 7. Priscilla Hill Dorsey, b. Mar. 17, 1796; m. May 23, 1820, Stevenson White; 8. Eliza, b. May 24, 1797; m. Harry Dorsey Gough Carroll; 9. David Latimer, b. Nov. 19, 1798; m. Louisa Norman; 10. Sophia Gough, b. July 3, 1800; d. Apr. 18, 1828; m. James Howard; 11. Mary Pue, b. Feb. 13, 1802; m. Charles Samuel Worthington Dorsey; 12. Harriet, b. July 13, 1803, m. Henry Banning Chew; had four other children, who died young. (Hardy's Colonial Families of the Southern States of America, pp. 444, 445 and Vital Records of Baltimore County.)

Charles Carnan Ridgeley, as Charles Carnan, served in the Revolution as Ensign, Baltimore County Militia, May 18, 1779. (Unpublished Records of Md., Vol. 2, p. 328.)

### William Stanton

Reference: For service, Executive Papers, 1770-76; Index, Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia, Vol. 8, p. 415. For Lineage, Bulletin, Fauquier Historical Society, Vol. I, No. 4, 491, and Culpeper County Will Book, F. p. 329; and Fauquier Marriage Bonds.

William Stanton, born in Culpeper Co., Va., about 1750; died in Culpeper Co., Va., after 1811; married in Fauquier Co., Va.,

Sep. 24, 1773, Lucy Blackwell, born 1749, died after 1790. Issue: 1. Henry; 2. Elizabeth; 3. Joseph Blackwell, born 1790; died after 1878; m. Grace Arrington. (Bulletin, Fauquier Historical Society, Vol. I, No. 4, p. 491; Fauquier Marriage Bonds, and Diana Stanton's will, dated Sep. 24, 1794; probated Dec. 16, 1811, Culpeper Co. Va., in which she names her son William and his said children.)

William Stanton served in the Culpeper County Militia. (Executive Papers, 1770-1776; Index, Revolutionary Soldier of Virginia, Vol. 8, p. 415.)

### Nicholas Orrick

References: For service, Unpublished Records of Maryland, Baltimore list of Oath of Allegiance, Vol. VI, p. 84. For Lineage, Hardy's Colonial Families of the Southern States of America, pp. 401, 402; and Baltimore County Wills.

Nicholas Orrick, born Anne Arundel Co., Md., May 1, 1725; died Baltimore Co., Md., Feb. 1, 1781; married 1st Hannah Crowell, born April 1, 1729; died Dec. 2, 1762; 2nd Mar. 16, 1769, Mary Bell. Issue by 1st marriage: 1. Anne, b. Dec. 16, 1750; m. 1st Joseph Crowell, d. 1781; 2nd Rev. Slater Stevenson; 2. John, b. July 12, 1752; d. Jan. 15, 1753; 3. John, b. Oct. 30, 1753; d. Nov. 4, 1810; m. Sarah Merryman; 4. Margaret, b. Nov. 23, 1755; m. Jobe Smith; 5. Susan, b. Aug. 24, 1757; m. Absolum Butler; 6. Nicholas, b. Apr. 5, 1759; m. Mary Pendleton; 7. Sarah, b. April 16, 1761; m. Mr. Jackson; 8. Charles, b. Nov. 21, 1762; m. 1st Catherine Davenport; 2nd Ann Campbell; by 2nd marriage: 9. William, b. 1770; d. 1804; 10. Sydney, b. 1771; d. 1825. (Hardy's Colonial Families of the Southern States of America, pp. 401, 402; and Baltimore County Wills.)

"Nicholas Orrick, Sr., of Baltimore County, Oath of Allegiance, 1778. (Unpublished Records of Md., Vol. VI, Baltimore County list, p. 84.)

### John Watts

References: For service, Certificate from War Department. For Lineage: John Watts' will dated Feb. 4, 1796; probated July 5, 1796, Madison Co., Ky., and Thomas Watts' will dated Oct. 6, 1817; probated Feb. 8, 1820,

Madison Co., Ky., and John Barnett's will probated in 1759 Orange Co., Va.

John Watts, born in Orange Co., Va., about 1730; died in Madison Co., Ky., 1796; married in Orange Co., Va., prior to 1759 Sarah Barnett, daughter of John Barnett, who names his daughter Sarah, wife of John Watts in his will, probated in 1759; John Watts in his will names wife Sarah, and daughters to wit: Esther Sebree, Franky Quinn, Mildred Tomlinson, Betty Vawter, Anny Mervy, Agatha Turner and Molly Watts. He does not name his sons, but his son Thomas Watts, in his will names his wife Drusilla, and his brothers Julius Watts and John Watts, sisters Esther Sebree, Franky Quinn, Mildred Leathers, Elizabeth Vawter, Anna Milton, Agatha Brashear and Polly Biggerstaff. He also names his wife's sisters Sarah Richardson, Polly Beck, Hannah Davis, Esther Ballard and Elizabeth Ballard.

John Watts and his wife Sarah had at least ten children, as per above wills: 1. Thomas, d. 1820; m. Drusilla (perhaps Ballard); 2. John, d. after 1820; m. 1st Fanny Sebree, & 2nd Mary Greensberry; 3. Julius, d. 1849; m. 1785 Mary Eve; 4. Esther, m. Richard Sebree; 5. Frances, m. Josiah Quinn; 6. Mildred, m. 1st a Mr. Tomlinson, & 2nd a Mr. Leathers; 7. Elizabeth, m. Jasper Vawter; 8. Anna, m. 1st a Mr. Mervy, & 2nd a Mr. Milton; 9. Agatha, m. 1st a Mr. Turner, & 2nd a Mr. Brashears; 10. Molly (or Polly), m. a Mr. Biggerstaff. (John Barnett's will, probated Orange Co. 1759; John Watts' will, probated Madison Co., Ky., 1796; and Thomas Watts' will probated in same county, 1820.)

John Watts, served as a private in the 7th Virginia Regiment. (Certificate from War Department.)

### Mary Harrison Craven

References: For service, Wayland's History of Rockingham Co., Va., 101. For Lineage, Chalkley's Abstracts of Augusta Co., Va., Vol. III, p. 68.

Mary Harrison was born in Charles Co., Md., about 1710; died in Rockingham Co., Va., after 1790; married in Charles Co., Md., about 1729 Robert Craven, born in Pennsylvania or Maryland, early in 18th century; died in Augusta Co., Va., 1762; will dated Oct. 2, 1761; probated May 18, 1762, naming his wife Mary Craven, sons John, William, and Robert; daughters Margaret Harrison (wife of Zebulon Harrison), Mary, Agnes, Maggie (these three daughters were married at time of his death, but will does not state their surnames. However, one married Robert Black, and one married William Horton) and Elizabeth, who was unmarried at date of will, another child unnamed, he states he had 9 children. (Chalkley's Abstracts of Augusta Co., Va., Records, Vol. III, pp. 68, 81.) In 1777 when Rockingham Co. was created, Mary Craven's land was in the new county, and thus she with others of her family became residents of the new county.

Mary Craven, is listed among those in Rockingham County, Va., who rendered service, and furnished supplies during the Revolution, Court Record of May 28, 1782. (Wayland's History of Rockingham Co., Va., p. 101.)

### CORRECTION IN D. A. R. FLAG LESSON, NO. 6

THROUGH a typographical error in my Flag Lesson, No. 6, for March, I quote: "This Flag was adopted by the Continental Congress, August 14, 1777."

It should be " . . . June 14, 1777."

MRS. CHARLES BRAND, National Chairman,  
Committee on Correct Use of the Flag

# GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

HAMPTON COURTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
3. All queries must be short and to the point.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

## ABSTRACTS OF WILLS

ARCHIBALD BULLOCH. Christ Church Parish, Georgia. Will dated 11 Feb 1775. Mentions wife Mary. Son James & other children. execs wife Mary, friends James Deveaux & Joseph Clay.

MARY BULLOCH. Widow of Archibald. Savannah Georgia. Will dated 18 May 1808. Mentions sons Archibald S., William B., deceased son James, grandson William B. Maxwell son of deceased daughter Jane. Execs sons Archibald S. & William B. Bulloch.

ANN ELIZABETH IRVINE, wife of John. Chatham Co., Georgia. Will dated 28 April 1807. Mentions son Alexander & his wife Sarah. Son Kenneth; daughter Ann Bulloch (widow); grandson James Stephens Bulloch, son of daughter Ann. Daughter Margaret Irvine. Daughter Elizabeth Baillie, wife of Thomas. Daughter Sophia, wife of William Evans. Daughter Isabella Irvine. Son Charles. Execs sons Alexander & Kenneth. Friends John Elliott of Liberty & William S. Bulloch of Savannah.

JOHN DE VEAUX. Little Ogeechee, Georgia. Will dated 15 December 1759. Proven and recorded 19 January 1762. Mentions wife Sarah. Son John. Daughter Elizabeth. Daughter Jane, wife of George Delegal. Execs wife Sarah, Charles Watson of Savannah, George Delegal & John De Vaux.

ANTHONY HOLMEAD of "Washington County, in the Territory of Columbia" Will dated 30 January 1802, proved 11 February 1803. Recorded in Court House, Washington, D. C. Mentions wife Susanna. Sons John and Anthony. Daughters Sarah Speak

and Loveday Buchanan. Wife's sister, Dorothy Mattenly of Virginia.

THOMAS SNOWDEN of Prince George Co., Maryland dated 25 October 1803, proved 22 November 1803. Recorded Court House, Washington, D. C. Mentions wife Nancy. Sons Richard, Thomas, and Nicholas. Daughter Mary. Sister-in-law Sarah Ridgeley.

ARCHIBALD BELL (BEALL) Bourbon County, Kentucky. Will dated 5 June 1838, proved September 1838. Recorded Will Book L., page 351. Mentions wife Milly. Children Delilah King, William Beall, Archibald Beall, Jemima Riddle, Nathaniel Bell, Betsy Poston, Nancy Gentry, Milton Beall. Grandchildren, children of daughter Anna Colvertson, deceased, William, James, Jane & Rockey Colvertson. Grandchild James Buchanan. Son-in-law Andrew Buchanan. Exec. wife, sons Archibald and Milton Bell.

JOHN ERWIN. Westmoreland County, Virginia. Will dated 10 April 1716, proved 30 May 1716. Mentions god child John, son of George & Anne South. Frances, daughter of John and Anne Sorrell. Jemima, daughter of John and Hannah Awbrey. John, son of John and Frances Awbrey. John, son of Charles and Temperance Lucas. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Sorrell.

CHARLES BEATTY of Frederick County, Maryland. Will dated 23 December 1776, proved 21 November 1804. Recorded Court House, Washington, D. C. Mentions wife Martha. Children John Middagh Beatty, Charles Ashfordby Beatty, Thomas Johnson Beatty, Mary Frankenfeld Beatty and Randle

Hulse Cradock Beatty. Brothers and sisters of his wife; John Middagh, Mary Richey and Susanna Johnson. His brothers and sisters: Thomas Beatty, James Beatty, Susanna Maynard and Sarah Maynard.

JESSE DOYNE of Shepherd's Town, Jefferson County, Virginia. Will dated 19 December 1804, proved 17 April 1805. Recorded Court House, Washington, D. C. Mentions wife Ann. Son Joseph, not of age.

MARY DULANY, of Annapolis, widow. Will dated 9 August 1791. proved 14 & 15 August 1801. Recorded Court House, Washington, D. C. Mentions son Walter. Daughter Rebecca Hanson and her three children: Henry Addison, Mary Grafton Addison and Rebecca Hanson. Other daughters Mary Fitzhugh, Margaret Montgomery and Catherine Belt.

RICHARD THOMAS of Montgomery County, Maryland. Will dated 28 November 1806 proved 15 December 1806. Recorded Court House, Washington, D. C. Mentions sons Richard, Jr., William & Samuel, (deceased). Daughter Elizabeth Johnson, daughter Mary Robertson and her children Thomas and Sarah. Daughter Sarah Gilpin and her children, Sarah, Elizabeth, Ann, Thomas, Samuel, Hannah and Lidia. Daughter Margaret Brooke and her children Richard, John, Thomas and Elizabeth. Children of deceased son Samuel, namely Samuel Jr., John 3rd, Sarah, Henryetta, Elizabeth and Mary Howard.

MICHAEL PREWILL-PRUITT. Shelby County, Kentucky. Will proved August 1798. Mentions wife. Children Betsy Adams, James, Judy, Elisha, Michael, Jr., Byrd, Joseph, Robert and Joshua Pruitt. Exec. Elisha Prewitt and Daniel Mitchell. Witnesses Jeremiah Crabe, William Gregory and Richard M. Booker.

MARY PAYNE of Washington, D. C. Will dated 1807 proved 4 April 1808. Recorded Court House, Washington, D. C. Mentions daughters Dolly Madison, Lucy Washington, Anna Cutts and Mary Jackson. Son John Coles Payne. Son-in-law John G. Jackson.

JOSHUA JOHNSON of Washington. Will dated 12 December 1801. Proved 6 December 1803. Recorded Court House Washington, D. C. Mentions wife, name not given. Son Thomas Baker Johnson. Sons-in-law John Quincy Adams and Walter Hellen.

## ANSWERS

6536. WALKER.—William Walker b 1749 died 1790 married Jane Walker, his cousin. William's oldest bro John served in Rev. from Pa. His next bro James was a soldier from Va. William was born & lived in Rockbridge or Augusta Co., Va, but his father came from Pa. Many of their relatives lived in Pa. Wm. Walker who was the son of Alexander, had the following chil. Alexander who married Jane Tilford; Nancy who mar Benjamin Rice; Wm. who mar Ann Walker; Jane married Alex. Tilford; Elizabeth (Betsy) married Hugh McLeary; John married Jane Walker; Joseph married Mary McDonald. Would like to correspond.—Miss Alta Walker, 810 E. Calhoun St., Macomb, Ill.

10374. ROBINSON.—George Robinson b in Ireland 1727 died in Lexington Ky. 6 Mch 1814. His early boyhood was spent in Hanover Twp. He married 1746 Ann Wiley and after her death he married 2nd Mary Martin. In 1755 he located in Cumberland Co., Pa. that part of said county that was later created into Perry Co. He served in Rev. in Capt. David Plunkett's Troop 4th Reg't of Light Dragoons, Continental Troops. He enlisted in Maryland 9 June 1777, was taken prisoner 20 Oct 1777 & exchanged 1778. 1797 he removed to Ky. & located in Lafayette Co. where he resided until his death. His children were Mary b 1747 married John Black; John b 1748 married Margaret Logan; Margaret born 1750 married Samuel Logan; Jonathan b 1752 mar. Jean Black; Agnes b 1754 mar James Fisher; Sarah b 1756 mar James Mergus; Esther b 1758 mar James Logan; Martha b 1761 mar John Crawford; George b 1771 mar Mary Thorne; Thomas b 1773 mar Mary McCord. Ref.—The Robinson Family by Rev. Thomas H. Robinson. The last two children mentioned were by his 2nd wife.—Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Batesville, Arkansas.

10379. STEPTOE.—James Steptoe of Homan Hall, Westmoreland Co., Va. b 1710 d circa 1778. He was a physician & Vestryman of Cople Parish. Married 1st Hannah Ashton who died circa 1744 & he married again in 1745 Elizabeth Eskridge Aylett, widow of Col. Wm. Aylett and daughter of Col. George Eskridge of Sandy Point. Issue by 1st wife:—Elizabeth b circa 17—married

circa 1762 Philip Ludwell Lee b 1726 died 1775, son of Thomas Lee of Stratford, Westmoreland Co., Va. & Hannah Ludwell, his wife. Their daughter Flora b 1765 married Ludwell Lee of Loudoun Co., Va., son of Richard Henry Lee of Chantilly, Westmoreland Co., Va. Signer of The Declaration of Independence etc. After the death of Philip Ludwell Lee, Elizabeth Steptoe married as her 2nd husband Philip Richard Fendall of Alexandria, Va. James Steptoe 1710-1778, was the son of Capt. John Steptoe of Lancaster & Northumberland Counties, Va. & his wife Elizabeth, widow of John Eustace. Ref.—Colonial Families of the Southern States of America by Stella Pickett Hardy, pages 322, 323, 484, 485.—Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Batesville, Ark.

12619. MANNING.—Write to Mrs. Walter I. Fuller, 3 Newbury St., West Somerville, Mass., who will be able to assist you.

12686. GATES.—Mary Gates born 11 July 1754, probably the granddaughter of Caleb Gates & Mary Fobes, his wife, both of Preston, married s. p. June ye 6 Day 1716 and had Eunice born March 1717; Mary b 24 Oct 1718; Thomas b 16 Aug. 1720; Sarah b 14 Aug 1722; Simon b 15 Sept 1724 Josiah b 3 Nov 1728; Jesse b 3 Dec 1731; Caleb Jr. b 22 Aug 1735; Nathan b 5 Mch 1737-8; Jonathan b 3 March 1739-40; Mr. Caleb Gates departed this life 23 Sept. 1774. Children of sons not found. If further data is desired write H. W. Jenks, 28 18th St., S. E., Washington, D. C.

12693. HILTON.—William Hilton b 1731, Berwick, Maine, married 1753 & died 1790. Hepzibah Boynton Hilton died 23 December 1767 born abt 1735.—Mrs. M. C. Robinson, N. Anson, Maine.

12698. ROOSA.—Write I. P. Roosa, U. S. Gov. Despatch Agent. No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City. He can give you the history of the Roosa family from the time they left Holland.—Mrs. Marietta Roosa Burr, Cochecton, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

12704. COLE.—John Cole's 1st wife was Patience Barber. He married 27 January 1709-10 2nd wife Susannah Gray. The Cole Genealogy gives no daughter Sarah. His children born at Plympton, by wife Patience, were Barnibus, Consider, Ebenezer, Hezekiah, James, John, Joseph, Patience prob others. Patience Barber born 20 Oct 1689

to James Barber of Dorchester, who married at Dorchester, Mass 23 June 1680 Elizabeth Hyde, probably the daughter of Sergeant Jonathan Hyde of Cambridge, Mass. by his 1st wife Mary, dau of Wm. French of Billerica, Mass. as their dau. Elizabeth was born 4 Sept 1659. Old Burying Ground, Dorchester gives, Mr. James Barber d 13 Oct 1732 aged about 80 yeras. Mrs. Elizabeth, wid James, died 4 Dec. 1739 in 81st year. John Cole born 16 March 1660 died 14 March 1724, son of James born in London Eng. 1626, came to Plymouth, Mass. with his father James Sr. 1633, married 1st 23 Dec 1652 Mary Tilson & 2nd Abigail Davenport. James Cole 1st. living 1616 at Highgate, suburb of London, married 1624 Mary, daughter of Mathieu Lobel, famous botanist and physician.—H. W. Jenks, 28 18th St., S. E., Washington, D. C.

12713. LUCE.—Jonathan Luce b 17 March 1774 was the son of Samuel Luce b 1752 who resided at Tisbury & removed to Conway, Mass 1783 & later to Goshen Mass. where he died 14 June 1832. He married Betsy Luce 23 August 1770 who was born abt 1752. Samuel was the son of Jonathan Luce, son of Henry, son of Robert, son of Henry. This Luce pedigree may be found in vol 3, History of Martha's Vineyard by Charles Edward Banks, M. D. page 269.—Miss Agnes Z. Carpenter, 84 Homochitto St., Natchez, Miss.

12734. BARNES.—Peter Parker married Sarah Barnes and both lived in North Carolina. Their children were Betsy who married Andrew Phillips; Richard; Thomas who moved to Mississippi; Elisha who moved to Tennessee; Wiley; Easter who married 1st—Hart, 2nd—Asher, 3rd—Phillips; Bethany who married—Harman; Benjamin who married Mary Howard Jennings; Barnes who died young. Benjamin was born 1798 in Gates Co., N. C. & in 1805 removed to Ky. Sarah Barnes Parker was the daughter of Richard Barnes and his wife Lottie.—Would like to correspond.—Mrs. Phil E. Richards, Morganfield, Ky.

12741. HAINES.—Am a descendant of Phebe Haines who married Richard Valentine, and sister of Elizabeth Haines who married Gen. Halsey. They were daughters of Stephen Haines whose record I am searching. Would like to correspond.—Mrs. D. D. Aitken, 326 East 3rd St., Flint, Michigan.

12742. LEET.—Washington County History (1893) page 1424. The Leet Family into which Hugh Wilson married, date their origin in America to 1685, when the grandfather of Isa Leet left Mansfield, Eng. & found a home in New Jersey Colony. 1751 Isa Leet removed from New Jersey to Va. & from thence to Washington Co., Pa. in 1779 following his son Daniel who came in 1770. The children of Isaac & Rebecca Leet were Daniel, Rachel who married Hugh Wilson; Jonathon who married Mary, daughter of Dr. Thomas Moore and died in South Strabane Twp; Elizabeth, Rebecca who married Enoch Dye; & two or three others. Maj Daniel is the son of Isaac & Rebecca Leet.—Myrtle Work Richey, Washington, Pa.

12742. LEET.—Mrs. Florence S. Unger, 214 S. Water St., Sapulpa, Okla., also states she is a desc of Enoch Dye who married Rebecca, daughter of Isa & Rebecca Leet.

12759. CRISPIN-HOLME.—Thomas Holme came to Pa in 1682 as 1st surveyor general of Wm. Penn. He laid out the City of Philadelphia & held many prominent public offices. He died in April 1695 in his 71st year. In 1694 he set aside an acre of land upon his plantation as a burial place for himself & his descendants & he is buried there. His sons & daughters died without issue with the exception of Hester who married Silas Crispin in 1683, who came to Pennsylvania with Holme on the ship Amity in 1682. The plot where Holme is buried became known as the Old Crispin Cemetery. Silas & Hester Crispin had five daughters & one son Thomas, as the daughters all removed from the neighborhood the dese of Thomas Crispin only are buried there.—Mrs. A. S. Parry, 420 S. 48th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

12763. LUCE.—History of Martha's Vineyard, vol 3, p 266, 425, 256, by C. E. Banks. Adonijah Luce (Adonijah 4, Henry, 3, Robert 2, Henry) b abt 1750 res. Tisbury, Mass. married 7 Jan 1779 Patience Rogers b abt 1756, both were living in 1810. He served in the Sea Coast Defense 1776. Their children were Polly 1779-1794; Lovina b 1780, Bethiah 1783-1842; Daniel, Aaron, Abishai, Rowland b 1799. Adonijah was living in Tisbury in 1790. From Mass. Soldiers & Sailors vol 10 p 7, Adonijah Luce, private, Capt. Nathan Smith's Company. Enlisted 6 Oct 1775, service to 1 Dec 1775, 2 mos Company stationed at Martha's Vine-

yard for defense of sea coast, also at Martha's Vineyard same Co., enlisted 18 Jan 1776 service to 1 June 1776, 4 mos, 14 days. company stationed at Martha's Vineyard for defense of sea coast; also same Company service 1 June 1776, 3 mos. Also History of Martha's Vineyard vol 1 p 342 & Tisbury, Mass. Vital Records p 151. His father was Adonijah born 15 Aug 1717 res. Chilmark, Mass. Constable, 1748. In French & Indian Wars was private in Capt. Gershom Cathcart's Co 1757-1759. Removed to Hartland Vt. aft 1787 & died there 1796. Married Abigail Athearn abt 1744 who was b 24 Feb 1726 & d 1790. Desc. still reside in Vt. Their children were Moses b 1744, Katharine b 1747 married Robert Morrison; Adonijah b 1750, Andrew b 1753, married 1st Sarah Davis, 2nd Amy — 3rd Sarah Child; Ivory b 1756 married Mary Look, Zimri b 1758 married Mary —, Damaris b 1761 d 1763, Moses b 1763 married Susanna Pease, 2nd Jane Morrison, Oliver b 1765 married Zeruiah Hatch, 2nd Susan Malachi.—Mrs. Walter I. Fuller, 3 Newbury St., West Somerville, Mass.

12764. VERMILYE.—Johannes Vermilye married Aeltie, daughter of Resolved Waldron 27 August 1670. They had ten children. He died 1696.—Mrs. H. V. Hervey, 328 W. 113 St., New York City.

12753a. BAUGHMAN.—Brothers Henry & Daniel Baughman married sisters Katharine & Elizabeth Armstrong & lived in Ohio & Charlotte, Michigan. They had a brother Jacob who stayed in Ohio & married Mary Ann Wood & had a son David W. Baughman. The children of Henry & Katharine Baughman were James, Lizzie, Lou, Wilbur, Augusta, Joe, Charlie, Irene Henry & Meadie. The children of Daniel Baughman were George, Sophie, Minnie, Wilbur & Adelbert. The mother of these Armstrong girls was Georgiana — Armstrong. History of Franklin Co., O. pub 1858 p 221. In 1810 Plain Twp was organize Franklin Co., O was settled in 1802, Adam & Samuel Baughman residents.—Maud Sloan Baum, 917 West 5th Ave., Pine Bluff, Ark.

12569. WHITE-STEVENS.—Uriah, b 1761, son of Uriah & Martha Rathbone Stephens married at Lackawaxen, Pa 1785 Elizabeth Jones b 1766. Uriah Stephens was an early settler in Canisteo N. Y., a large land owner Justice of the Peace, Supervisor & County

Judge many years. Served in Rev. with Penna troops, see Pa Archives. He died 2 Aug 1849 & his wife Eliz. d 30 Mch 1849. Their children were John R. b 4 Mch 1786 at Athens Pa. mar Rebecca Jones; Sally b 15 Nov 1787 mar John Ayers; Anna married 1st James Abbott, 2nd Basy Baker; Mary b 27 Feb 1792 married Silas Corey; Rhoda b 29 Nov 1795 married Joshua Stephens; Mathew b 13 Feb 1801 mar Marinda Lewis; George H. b 1803 mar Harriet Baker; Henrietta b 11 May 1806 married Jerothamel Powers. Col. John Stephens b 10 Apr 1766 at Stillwater, N. Y. son of Uriah & Martha Rathbone Stephens & bro of Uriah, married in the Wyoming Valley 24 Nov 1785 Olive Franklin (Heroine captive of the Indians, see Cayuga Co. Historical Collections vol 7, p 133-152, pub 1889), dau of Roswell & Jerusha Hicock Franklin b 7 May 1766. Her sister Susanna Franklin b 1771 married 1789 Ebenezer White b 9 July 1763 d 1815 Sacketts Harbor, N. Y. The children of Ebenezer & Susanna White (cousins of the Stephens children) were Henry b 1790; Lucinda b 1791 mar 1809 Job Barton; Ira b 1796; Roxcella b 1798; Eliel b 1801; Alvin b 1803; Franklin b 1805; Lavinia b 1807; Susanna b 1809.—Mrs. H. D. Pritchard, 231 Eastern Ave., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

#### QUERIES.

12782. ROWLEY-TINKER.—Wanted Rev rec & dates of b, m & d of Roswell Rowley & Lucinda Tinker his wife. They lived in Granville, Mass & Rutland, Vt. He enlis. 9 Aug 1780 in Col. S. Murray's Reg't, Hampshire Co., Mass. Their chil were Phineas b 27 Feb 1785; Nancy b 1787; Roswell, Jr Lee, Lucinda, Betsey, Charity & Harmon. Wanted also parentage of Roswell Rowley.—C. R. S.

12783. BRADING-LAUGHLIN.—Wanted parentage & dates of Mary (Polly) Brading who mar in 1771 Hugh Laughlin. Wanted also his parentage & dates. He served in Rev in Capt. Patrick Jack's Co. of Militia at Newton, list undated & as soldier in 4th class of A class Roll of Capt John Hodges' Co. of the 6th Bat. of Cumberland Co., Mil 4 Oct 1780.

(a) WILSON.—In the Laughlin History p 12, it states that in 1771 Alex. Wilson mar Deborah McWilliams. A genealogist in Pa.

claims that Mrs. Wilson's name was not McWilliams but Deborah Gilmore. Can anyone give me her correct name with proof?—N. C. H.

12784. RIDDICK.—Wanted parentage of Christopher Riddick of Gates Co., N. C. His will probated in 1798, Gates Co., mentions wife Sarah, sons Mills, Henry, Lemuel, James, William Wright. Daus Mary, wife of James Gatling; Anne, wife of Miles Gatling, Penelope and Zilla Riddick.—A. H. M.

12785. JOHNSON-TUCK.—Wanted parentage of Eliz. Johnson b 1742 d aft 1796 mar abt 1762-4 Wm. Tuck of Anne Arundel Co., Md who was a "Signer of Stamp Act" at Annapolis. Their chil were Wm. Archbal d 1813 mar Cave Mullikin (dau of Capt. Thos. Mullikin, Anne Arundel Co., Md. Militia, Severn Battalion Washington Green Tuck mar Rachel Whittington; Ellen mar Wm. Hallam; & Wealthy who d unmar. Family tradition says Eliz. Johnson was dau of "Parson Johnson of Eastern Shore of Md." Wanted also parentage of Wm. Tuck.—A. M. A.

12786. PLATT.—Wanted parentage of Eliza Platt b abt 1804 mar Hiram Washburn & lived at St. Albans, Vt. Eliza had a sis. Julia who mar Mr. Morse and lived in Burlington, Vt.—F. A. B.

12787. PAYNE.—John Payne of Va. mar abt 1800-9 Susan Heaton. Their chil were Thomas N.; Robert, Wm. P., Nancy, Susan and Emmaline Payne. Son Wm. b in Va. removed abt 1820 with parents to McNairy Co., Tenn; removed 1823 to Dyer Co., Tenn & abt 1833 to Texas. He mar 1st — Cooper & had dau Susan. Wm married 2nd but names of his w & chil are not known. Susan mar — McGuire & 1895 was a widow teaching in Texas. Would like to corres with desc or with anyone who has data of this fam.

(a) LEAKE.—Wanted parentage, names of bros & sis & place of birth of Wm Montgomery Leake who mar Jane — & lived abt 1850 in Hannibal, Marion Co., Mo. One child, Edward Elijah, now dec'd removed to California and mar there 1871 Cecelia Snyder.—F L B

12788 HENTON.—Wm Henton, from Eng set in Berks County, Pa. Bef. the Rev. he removed to Rockingham Co., Va. where he died 1786. Had three daus & five sons.

Whom did his dau Ruth marry? Wanted Henton gen.—A. H. Y.

12789. DYER.—Wanted parentage & birthplace of Roger Dyer & of his wife Hannah —. Roger Dyer was given a land grant in Lancaster Co., Pa 1733. He afterwards set. in W. Va.—O. W. F.

12790. ANCHORS.—Wanted dates, parentage & Rev. rec of father of Eliz. Anchors who married 1783 in Maryland Charles Dorsey.

(a) DORSEY.—Aquila Dorsey, b abt 1729 in Md. was present at Braddock's Defeat in 1755. Did he have Rev. rec also?

(b) WARD.—Wanted Rev. rec of Lawrence Ward, 1710-1793, mar. Elinor Baldwin, 1710-1783, New Jersey.

(c) BERTOLF-BERTHOLF.—Wanted g i v e n name & parentage of — Bertolf who mar — Chandler. They lived on the Hudson and had sons Robert & Andrew. Did her father or husband have Rev. rec?—N. E. B.

12791. MILLS.—Wanted parentage of Capt. Luke Mills b 20 June 1713 in Jamestown, Va. mar 5 Dec 1734 Hannah, dau of John & Grace Brookin Lang of Portsmouth, N. H. & was thereafter a res of Portsmouth.—E. A. H.

12792. STEVENS.—Wanted given name & Rev. rec of father of Samuel Stevens who lived at West Needham, Mass. 12 chil in this fam. The oldest a sea captain, died at Plymouth Rock aged 82. Samuel, an engraver, went to Phila. & mar there Mary Hochenmeller 29 May 1809. Their chil were Abel, Joseph, Mary & another dau. Wanted dates of b & d of Samuel.

(a) HOCHENMELLER.—Wanted Rev rec of father of Mary Hochenmeller who was b in Plymouth Twp. Montgomery Co., Pa. & removed to Phila.—E. S. B.

12793. ROWLEY-TINKER.—Wanted Rev. rec, & dates of b, m & d of Roswell Rowley & also of Lucinda Tinker, his wife. They lived in Granville, Mass & Rutland, Vt. He enlisted 9 Aug 1780 in Col. S. Murray's Reg't, Hampshire Co. Mass. to reinforce the Continental Army. Their chil were Phineas b 27 Feb 1785, Nancy b 1787, Lee, Roswell, Jr., Lucinda, Betsy, Charity & Harmon. Wanted also Roswell Rowley's gen.—C. R. S.

12794. SHELTON.—Wanted infor of Clai-borne Shelton who served in Rev from Pittsylvania Co., Va. His son John served

in War of 1812 & rec'd land in S. Ohio for his services.

(a) BOOTON.—Wanted all infor of Laban Booton who served in Rev from N. C.—C. T. K.

12795. GRIFFIN.—Wanted Rev. ances of James D., Bluford, John & Nancy Geddings Griffin.—E. G. T.

12796. JOHNSON.—Wanted parentage & place of birth of Abraham Johnson b 16 Apr. 1749. Rev sol. enlisted 22 Feb 1776 at Newburg, N. Y.—B. C. B.

12797. HAMILTON.—Wanted ances of Andrew Hamilton who moved to Ga. from S. Car. Wanted also Names of his wife & chil. & his Rev. rec.

(a) HALL.—Wanted names of wife & chil of George Hall M. D. son of George Abbott Hall, a Rev. sol. All lived in S. Car.

(b) POSEY.—Wanted given name & Rev. rec of father of Frank Posey who was a small boy during the Rev.—I. F. H.

12798. GILMAN.—Wanted parentage of Mary Gilman b 8 Jan 1763, married 1783 Eliphalet Dudley & removed from Kennebec Co., Maine to Wood Co., Va. now West Va. in 1813.

(a) GIBBS.—Wanted dates of b & d of Reuben Gibbs, Sr. who married Mary Perry & lived in Sandwich, Mass. His son Reuben, Jr. married Mary Blackwell. Would like to corres with anyone interested in this line.—C. McC. S.

12799. THOMPSON.—Wanted infor of Thomas Thompson & his wife Elizabeth who lived in Shelby Co., Ky in 1797. Also infor of Ann Thompson who died in Scott Co., Ky 1802. Wanted also parentage of the three sisters Nancy Thompson who mar. Joseph Hoskins; Pauline who mar. James Watson; Catherine who mar Lewis Jones. They were residents of Shelby Co., Ky in 1817, when Joseph & Nancy were married.

(a) HOSKINS.—Wanted ances of Joseph Hoskins who was given Land Warrant \$3677 for one hundred acres of Ky land for his services as private in Va. line for three yrs during Rev.—D. H.

12800. FREEMAN.—Wanted parentage of Benj. Freeman who mar Margaret Divine in Mercer Co., Ky in 1786. Had he a Rev. rec? He mar 2nd Polly Watts & lived in Orange Co. Ind where his will is filed. Wanted also parentage of Polly Divine.

(a) McCARRELL.—Wanted parentage of Wm. McCarrell & also of his wife Elizabeth Taylor also date of their mar. Their son Wm. mar Rachel Evans in Louisville, Ky in 1848.—I. F. W.

12801. MILLER.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec of father of Mary Marion Miller b in Montgomery Co., N. Y. 1795, mar 1812 John Shutts & moved nr Oswego N. Y. She died there 1879-80. She had three bros John Miller who set nr Oswego, N. Y.; Jacob of Oswego, & Philip who set in Albany. One sis Laney.

(a) SHUTTS.—Wanted Rev. ances of John Shutts who was b in N. Y. State in 1790. He had 4 bros, two of whom were Henry & Fitzhugh Shutts. One of these lived at Big Sodus Bay, N. Y.—E. E. G.

12802. JONES-MCELHINEY-WARD.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec on lineage of Cassandra Maria Jones b abt 1764 d 1848 in St. Charles Co., Mo. married by John Hargrove, in City of Baltimore 2 Apr. 1795 to Michael McElhiney who came to America from Coleraine, Londonderry Co., Ireland 1789 & d 1815. Their chil were James Patterson 1796-1817; Wm. J., b 1798 d St. Charles, Mo 1883; Stephe P. 1800-1801; Thomas C. 1802-1803. 1828 Wm. J. mar Henrietta Elois, Dau of Henry Ward of Campbell Co., Va. They lived at Belair, Hartford Co., Md until 1837 when they removed to St. Charles Co., Mo. Would like to corres with desc of the Jones, McElhiney & Ward Families.—M. J. McE.

12803. CRISPELL-CRAFT.—Wanted dates of b, m & d & Rev. rec of ances of Edward Parlman Crispell b 23 Jan 1823, Shawangunk, Ulster Co., N. Y. & of wife Mary Elizabeth Craft. Edward was the son of Derrick b 7 Aug 1800, son of Anthony, son of John Crispell, all born in Ulster Co., N. Y.—M. F.

12804. SMITH.—Wanted parentage of Mrs. Lydia Smith Rouse Salisbury. who died 1860 in Ill. aged 80 years. At one time she lived in Cincinnati, N. Y.—E. V. G.

12805. ROBINSON.—Wanted name & ances of 1st wife of Maj Wm. Robinson of Harrison Co., W. Va. 1743-1815. He was b nr Clarksburg & d Coshocton Co. O. Mar 2nd Margaret (Lee) Roach.

(a) DAVISSON.—Wanted name of wife & Rev. rec of Obadiah Davisson of Clarksburg, Harrison Co., W. Va. father of Obadiah

Davisson who mar Eliz. dau of Maj. Wm. Robinson.

(b) THOMPSON.—Wanted name of wife with her ances, Rev rec & ances of Wm. Thompson, Harrison Co., W. Va. father of Wm. Thompson who was a Major in War of 1812 from Harrison Co., W. Va. or Coshocton Co., Ohio.

(c) PURINTON-BROWN.—Wanted ances of Chase Purinton & of his wife Lydia Brown, & his Rev. rec. Their dau Judith Purinton b 19 Apr 1786 at Ware, N. H. d 23 Nov 1877 at West Branch, Io. & mar Asa Staples, Jr. His father Asa Staples Sr. b 1763 in Old Lyme, Conn d 1842 in Rutland, Vt. Would like his Rev. rec with proof of same.

(d) SEDGWICK-BERRITT.—Wanted ances of Samuel W. Sedgwick & of his wife Eliza Catherine Berritt. Their dau Sarah Mariah Sedgwick b 17 Jan 1833 at Vergennes Vt. d 17 Dec 1903 at Sioux Falls S. Dak. mar Cyrus Staples. Was there Rev rec in these families?

(e) MATTHEWS.—Wanted ances & places of b & d of Sarah Matthews who mar Solomon Miller of Chester Co. & set in York Co., Pa. Wanted their dates also.—R. E. C.

12806. McCUBBIN.—Wanted Rev. rec of Zachariah McCubbin b 1752 Baltimore Co., Md d 1834 Claiborne Co. Tenn. mar Dec 1772 Pennsylvania Co., Va. Sarah Lane b 1754 Lunenburg Co., Va. Their dau Eliz. b July 1786 d 1862 mar Reuben Rose b 1783 King George Co. Va. d 30 Nov 1860.

(a) ROSE.—Wanted Rev. rec of John Rose whose wife was Francis — from Va. or Del. Their chil Reuben b King George Co. Va 1783; John b Knoxville, Tenn. & Elisha b Richmond Va.

(b) LANE.—Wanted Rev. rec of John Lane who mar Eliz. Cloud & had dau Sarah b 1754 who mar Zachariah McCubbin.

(c) GOODSPEED.—Wanted Rev. rec of Joseph Goodspeed & also of his father, both natives of R. I. Joseph d in Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y. He moved to Guilford, Vt. when young, & mar Dorcas Harrington. Their chil Annie, Gardner, Stephen, Charles, Daniel, Nubia all born in Vt. except Nubia who was b in Washington Co., N. Y. Daniel was in War of 1812.

(d) BOORD.—Wanted Rev. rec of George Boord b 1758 Baltimore, Md d 19 Sept 1840. Mar Sarah Harmon in Va. Their chil were Matilda, Harriet, Calvin George, Lorenzo & others.—M. F. C.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO AUDITORIUM FUND FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

Alhambra San Gabriel Chapter, a/c Chair	Calif.	\$ 70.00
Covina Chapter	Calif.	36.00
Oakland Chapter, a/c Chair	Calif.	50.00
Mrs. Isabelle B. Farnum, San Diego Chapter, a/c Chair	Calif.	100.00
Colorado Chapters, a/c Box	Colo.	25.00
Mr. Charles Loughbridge, Thro Colorado Chapter, Chair	Colo.	150.00
Denver Chapter, Foundation	Colo.	5.00
Mrs. Margaret W. Buchtel, Denver Chapter, Chair	Colo.	150.00
Zebulon Pike Chapter, a/c Chair	Colo.	75.00
Abigail Phelps Chapter, Chair	Conn.	150.00
Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood, Abigail Phelps Chapter, Chairs	Conn.	900.00
Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Chairs	Conn.	300.00
Luella Plummer, Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, Chair	Conn.	150.00
Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, a/c Chair	Conn.	10.00
Katherine Gaylord Chapter, a/c Chair	Conn.	10.00
Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Chair	Conn.	150.00
Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, a/c Chair	Conn.	10.00
Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Chair	Conn.	150.00
Alice G. Bond, Caesar Rodney Chapter, Chair	Del.	150.00
Mrs. Martha L. Moody, Caesar Rodney Chapter, Chair	Del.	150.00
District of Columbia Chapters, a/c Box	D. C.	22.50
Mrs. Lou Roper, Constitution Chapter, Chair	D. C.	150.00
Continental Chapter, a/c Chair	D. C.	100.00
Eleanor Wilson Chapter, a/c Chair	D. C.	50.00
Francis Scott Chapter, a/c Chair	D. C.	50.00
Mary Washington Chapter, a/c Chair	D. C.	50.00
Victory Chapter, a/c Chair	D. C.	50.00
Mrs. Alta C. Baldwin, At Large, Foundation	D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Lucy E. W. Spencer, At Large, Foundation	D. C.	5.00
Junior Social Committee, Atlanta Chapter, Chair	Ga.	150.00
Baron De Kalb Chapter, Foundation	Ga.	1.00
Hannah Clarke Chapter, Foundation	Ga.	1.00
Aaa Cottrell Chapter, a/c Chair	Ill.	50.00
Chicago Chapter	Ill.	10.00
Young Woman's Committee, Chicago Chapter, a/c Chair	Ill.	100.00
Christopher Lobingier Chapter, a/c Chair	Ill.	50.00
Elder William Brewster Chapter, Chair	Ill.	150.00
General Henry Dearborn Chapter	Ill.	35.00
Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter	Ill.	100.00
Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter, a/c Chairs	Ill.	20.00
William Dennison Chapter	Ill.	1.00
Miss Josephine Robinson, At Large, Foundation	Ind.	2.00
Kentucky Chapters, a/c Box	Ky.	23.00
Mrs. G. A. Speed, Fincastle Chapter, Foundation	Ky.	4.00
John Marshall Chapter, Chair	Ky.	150.00
Bebecca Bryan Boone Chapter, Chair	Ky.	150.00
Louisiana Chapters, a/c Box	La.	156.25
New Orleans Chapter, a/c Chair	La.	50.00
Spirit of '76 Chapter, a/c Chair	La.	10.00
Mrs. W. E. Davis, Benapeag Chapter, a/c Chair	Me.	25.00
Hannah Weston Chapter, a/c Chair	Me.	25.00
Lady Knox Chapter, Chair	Me.	150.00
Mary Dillingham Chapter, Foundation	Me.	1.00
Margaret Goff Moore Chapter, a/c Chair	Me.	50.00
Rebecca Weston Chapter, a/c Chair	Me.	25.00
Maryland Chapters, Chair	Md.	150.00
Massachusetts Chapters, a/c Box	Mass.	103.87
Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, Chair	Mass.	150.00
Capt. John Jolin, Jr., Chapter, a/c Chair	Mass.	25.00
Eunice Day Chapter, a/c Chair	Mass.	50.00
Fort Massachusetts Chapter, a/c Chair	Mass.	50.00
Lydia Darrah Chapter, a/c Chair	Mass.	25.00
Mercy Warren Chapter, Chair	Mass.	150.00
Old Colony Chapter, Foundation	Mass.	2.00

Peace Party Chapter, a/c Chair	Mass.	125.00
Sea Coast Defense Chapter, Foundation	Mass.	25.00
Sea Coast Defense Chapter, Chair	Mass.	150.00
Mrs. Esther D. Ambrose, At Large, Foundation	Mass.	1.00
Miss Mary T. M. Boyle, At Large, Foundation	Mass.	2.00
Mrs. Alta L. Walah, At Large, Foundation	Mass.	2.00
Massachusetts Chapters, a/c Chair for Miss Gordon	Mass.	3.53
Massachusetts, No name given, a/c Chair	Mass.	50.00
Charter Oak Chapter, a/c Chair	Minn.	70.00
North Star Chapter, a/c Chair	Minn.	50.00
Owatonna Chapter, a/c Chair	Minn.	75.00
Samuel Huntington Chapter, a/c Chair	Minn.	75.00
Missouri Chapters, a/c Box	Mo.	61.20
St. Louis Chapter, Chair	Mo.	150.00
Mrs. Julia A. G. Jewett, St. Louis Chapter, a/c Chair	Mo.	30.00
Montana Chapters, a/c Box	Mont.	100.00
New Hampshire Chapters, a/c Box	N. H.	152.15
Ashuelot Chapter, a/c Chair	N. H.	75.00
New Jersey Chapters	N. J.	100.00
Chinkchewunaka Chapter, Foundation	N. J.	6.00
Chinkchewunaka Chapter, Chair	N. J.	150.00
Col. Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, Chair	N. J.	150.00
Elizabeth Snyder Chapter, a/c Chair	N. J.	50.00
Mrs. Charles R. Banks, Elizabeth Snyder Chapter, Foundation	N. J.	1.00
General Washington Chapter, a/c Chair	N. J.	45.00
Monmouth Court House Chapter, Chair	N. J.	150.00
Tennent Chapter, Foundation	N. J.	1.00
Westfield Chapter, Foundation	N. J.	14.00
C. A. R. of New York State, Chair	N. Y.	150.00
Abraham Cole Chapter, Chair	N. Y.	150.00
Anne Cary Chapter, Chair	N. Y.	150.00
General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Chair	N. Y.	150.00
Mahwawasigh Chapter, Chair	N. Y.	150.00
Niagara Falls Chapter, Chair	N. Y.	150.00
Swe-kat-ai Chapter, Chair	N. Y.	150.00
Tarrytown Chapter, Chair	N. Y.	150.00
Washington Heights Chapter, Chair	N. Y.	150.00
Cuyahoga Falls Chapter, a/c Chair	Ohio	10.00
Piqua Chapter, a/c Chair	Ohio	50.00
Taylor Chapter, a/c Chair	Ohio	65.00
Col. John Proctor Chapter, a/c Chair	Penna.	100.00
John E. Boher, Thro Cumberland County Chapter, Chair	Penna.	150.00
Dr. Benjamin Rush Chapter, a/c Chair	Penna.	25.00
Fort Augusta Chapter, a/c Chair	Penna.	50.00
General Joseph Warren Chapter, a/c Chair	Penna.	125.00
Great Crossings Chapter, Chair	Penna.	150.00
Independence Hall Chapter, Foundation	Penna.	5.00
Mrs. J. J. Dean, Lawrence Chapter, Chair	Penna.	150.00
Moshannon Chapter, a/c Chair	Penna.	25.00
Old York Road Chapter, Chair	Penna.	150.00
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STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of December 1, 1926.		Changes since report of as October 20, 1926.			
		Chapter	Total	Chapters		Membership	
				Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
Alabama	34	1,504	1,569	.....	.....	16	.....
Alaska	1	24	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	3	200	218	.....	.....	6	.....
Arkansas	18	880	917	1	.....	4	.....
California	66	4,194	4,640	.....	.....	53	.....
Colorado	32	2,190	2,310	1	.....	12	.....
Connecticut	52	6,548	6,611	.....	.....	7	.....
Cuba	1	24	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	4	170	171	.....	.....	4	.....
District of Columbia	60	3,429	3,652	.....	.....	2	.....
Florida	26	1,460	1,530	.....	.....	24	.....
Georgia	93	5,092	5,170	1	.....	7	.....
Hawaiian Islands	2	140	153	.....	.....	4	.....
Idaho	9	438	457	.....	.....	6	.....
Illinois	94	8,482	9,062	.....	.....	37	.....
Indiana	78	5,507	5,638	.....	.....	29	.....
Iowa	98	5,726	6,010	1	.....	4	.....
Kansas	39	2,490	2,594	.....	.....	2	.....
Kentucky	50	2,589	2,631	.....	.....	4	.....
Louisiana	12	710	763	.....	.....	7	.....
Maine	36	2,280	2,303	.....	.....	9	.....
Maryland	25	1,413	1,471	.....	.....	4	.....
Massachusetts	104	8,385	8,573	.....	.....	28	.....
Michigan	58	4,852	4,961	.....	.....	6	.....
Minnesota	46	2,539	2,660	.....	.....	19	.....
Mississippi	31	1,249	1,295	.....	.....	1	.....
Missouri	85	5,405	5,737	.....	.....	4	.....
Montana	10	637	677	.....	.....	3	.....
Nebraska	43	2,473	2,639	1	.....	33	.....
Nevada	1	36	43	.....	.....	1	.....
New Hampshire	36	2,337	2,362	.....	.....	6	.....
New Jersey	55	3,920	4,145	.....	.....	39	.....
New Mexico	5	260	277	.....	.....	3	.....
New York	163	16,326	17,098	1	.....	64	.....
North Carolina	51	2,410	2,538	1	.....	23	.....
North Dakota	9	368	383	.....	.....	7	.....
Ohio	97	8,217	8,521	3	.....	45	.....
Oklahoma	28	1,449	1,542	2	.....	31	.....
Oregon	20	1,234	1,273	.....	.....	27	.....
Pennsylvania	114	11,233	11,555	.....	.....	41	.....
Philippine Islands	1	38	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	15	1,399	1,427	.....	.....	4	.....
South Carolina	62	2,776	2,820	1	.....	.....	6
South Dakota	11	563	618	.....	.....	4	.....
Tennessee	41	2,521	2,598	.....	.....	3	.....
Texas	51	3,322	3,531	.....	.....	33	.....
Utah	2	244	251	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	32	2,090	2,110	.....	.....	1	.....
Virginia	59	2,904	3,033	.....	.....	14	.....
Washington	42	2,306	2,400	.....	.....	2	.....
West Virginia	30	1,975	2,043	.....	.....	2	.....
Wisconsin	42	2,644	2,765	.....	.....	16	.....
Wyoming	9	342	370	.....	.....	1	.....
Foreign	4	121	173	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals		2,190	152,155	*158,402	12	1	624
							85

\*Total At Large Membership, 6,247.

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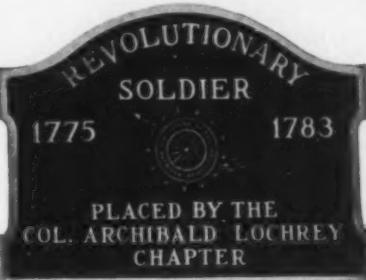
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